THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII.—No. 33. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

MEXICO.

Juarez Commutes the Capital Punishment and Sets Some Imperialists at Liberty.

CHAPULTEPEC, July 14.—Citizen General-in Chief of the Army Corps of the East:—

The President of the republic, in the use of his ample power, has deigned to allow that of all those persons who are now captives in this city for the crime of treason against their country, those included in the following list may be allowed the limits of this city for residence until such time as the supreme Government decide on their cases:—Those who belonged to the military service and gave active military support, although they might be prosecuted in the same way as the rest who committed treason against their country, and condemned with all the severity of the law to capital punishment, the Citizen President of the republic, in virtue of his ample powers, has deigned to commute said punishment in the following manner:—

Generals of division to seven years' imprisonment; brigadiers to six years; colonels to five years; majors three years; captains one year; lieutenants and sub-lieutenants shall be subject to the surveillance of the chief civil authority during one year; but they shall be allowed to choose their place of residence, where they may live in full freedom while their conduct does not make them liable to be rearrested during said time; and they may change said place of residence at will, provided they give notice beforehand to the civil authority of such new place of residence, who shall keep the same surveillance over them as originally.

As to the commanders and officers on the retired list who lent passive aid to the empire, they shall be permitted to remain in this capital until such time as the supreme Government decide upon their cases.

Independence and liberty. MEJIA.

The following is the list referred to above:—

Juan N. Vertiz, Jose Maria Ochoa, Juan Cervantes, Jose de Jesus Pilego, Jose Ruiz, Pedro Jorrin, Ramon Villaurrutia, Jesus Pagaza, Jose Ignacio Boneta, Joaquin Marroqui, Manuel Lomelin, Manuel de la Osz, Jose Kanenfield, Mariano Pena y Santiago, Ignacio Solarez, Fernando Guimbarda, Francisco Gutierrez, Pascual Querejazu, Jose M. Ruiz, Gabriel Munoz, Rafael Rebollar, Faustino Chimalpopoca, Augustin Rada, Joaquin Primo de Rivera, Jose Maria Duarte, Ismael Jimenez, Juan Francisco Lamardid, Mariano Barragan, Severiano Hernandez, Trinidad Conireras, Ignacio S. Trujillo, Jose Luis Huisi, Jose Mariano Contreras, Antonio Maria Lazpita, Jose Mariano Davila, Francisco Villavicencio, Domingo Najera, Manuel Diaz Zimbron, Jose Mariano Galvan Rivera, Jorge Madrigal, Jose Maria Garey, Jose Maria Alvear, Juan B. Alaman, Luis Landa, M. G. Valle, German Madrin, Luis Montes de Oca, Gerao Garcia Rojas, Augustin Peredes, Juan Echave, Francisco Valanzuela, Joaquin Flores, Luis Hidalgo Carpio, Juan Garcia, Miguel Alvarado, Francisco Villalon, Patricio Murphy, Luis Munoz, Francisco Lascurain, Ignacio Piquero, Jose M. Orozco, Joaquin Torres, Carlos Robles, Miguel G. Costo, Juan Sanchez Villavicencio, Juan Cagide, Manuel Bucheli, Manuel F. Jimenez, Jose Maria Garcia Icazbalceta.

Chapultepec, July 14, 1867.

Porfirio Diaz and the Mexican Treasury—Where Did He Get so Much Money?

MEXICO, July 13.—Citizen Minister of the Treasury and Public Credit, Chapultepec:—On accepting again the command-in-chief of the army and the Department of the East, together with the ample powers with which the supreme Government has invested me, I have the honor to make known to you that there remains at your disposal, in the hands of the Commissary-General of the army, the sum of $140,000: in the General Comptroller's hands of this federal district, $3517·15; and in the Tax Receiver's, $8184·19, without mentioning the postal revenues, the revenue from stamps and nationalized property, because the receipts from the former two have been so far small, and none from the last.

Independence and reform. PORFIRIO DIAZ.

Letter from General Berriozabæ—He Declares Escobedo's Letter on Foreigners to be a Forgery.

The following letter from the Mexican General Berriozabæ was received by mail on the 6th inst., at the Mexican consulate in New York:—

MATAMORAS, July 27, 1867.—To De John N. Navarro:—By the present you are fully authorized to deny as perfectly false the report of the *Ranchero* newspaper, that the authorities and people of this city made public rejoicings on receiving the news of Maximilian's execution. Those rejoicings took place indeed; but they were intended to celebrate the important event of the capture of Mexico city, officially known here by the same mail.

You can deny, and pronounce counterfeited too, the stupid and savage letter on foreigners attributed to General Escobedo by the same *Ranchero*. I will write to the General by the next mail, and he will send to you the power to contradict those calumnies.

No wonder the *Ranchero* is so eager in representing our country in such a disgraceful light, and make the world believe that we are opposed to foreigners, and wish to kill them, as that newspaper was published under the auspices of Mejia, and is edited by notorious Rebels, and receives a subvention from the Mexican traitors residing in Brownsville. It is in such discredit among the Americans themselves that they asked me to stop its circulation in this city. This proves the credibility of its news. I remain, etc., F. B. BERRIOZABAL.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Increased Facilities for the Transmission of the News—The Accident to the Wires of 1866.

The steamship Chiltern, employed in the service of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, was to have left London yesterday (Wednesday) morning, having on board a coil of new submarine cable wire, which is to be laid from Placentia, Newfoundland, to Sydney, Cape Breton, in order to facilitate the transmission of the cable news through the British North American territory to the land telegraph lines in the United States, and *vice versa* from the United States for transmission to Europe.

It is expected also that the party employed on the Chiltern will repair the Atlantic cable of 1866, which, it has been ascertained, was broken in shallow water on the 20th of July. The success of both operations is anxiously looked for by the public and the agents of the Company.

Singular Case of Suicide in Maine.

The Portland (Me.) *Argus* says that Gilman Willard, of Cape Elizabeth, Me., committed suicide on Saturday night, 3d instant, in the following manner:—He went to his yacht, which was in Simonton Cave, about 8 o'clock, for the purpose of locking it up, and as he did not return it was thought something must be wrong. Consequently a boat was obtained and rowed to the yacht, when it was found that the anchor had been thrown over. It was hauled up, and with it came the body of the missing man. He was bound around the waist to the anchor, and a hatchet was found on the deck which was used to cast it off. His face was badly bruised, and it is thought he had striven hard to free himself after he went under. On the deck with the hatchet was found his wallet and a short note, which read as follows:—

"Dear Mother—I do not blame you for this. Take good care of Georgie. Farewell.

"Your affectionate son,

"GILMAN WILLARD."

Mr. Willard was a single man, aged 22 years, had some property, and was perfectly happy, so far as is known. The cause of his destroying his life in this manner is a mystery.

NORTH CAROLINA.

An Address to the People from Governor Worth—He Advises Them to Register.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, August 3, 1867.—To the People of North Carolina:—Under recent acts of Congress, called Reconstruction acts, popular elections are shortly to be held in this State. At these elections no person is to be allowed to vote unless he shall furnish evidence of his right to vote for Registrars appointed in pursuance of said acts. All male citizens, white and colored, who have resided in the State one year previous to the date of election (with certain exceptions) will be entitled to vote upon producing the certificate of the Registrars. It is expected that the instructions will be issued at an early day from Major-General Sickles, who has been appointed by the President of the United States to carry out the provisions of these acts in North and South Carolina, explaining to the Registrars their duties, and giving his construction of the acts as to the persons entitled to register, and those to whom the right is denied; and these instructions it will be the duty of the Registrars to obey.

As I understand these acts, no person is to be allowed to register or vote who, at any time before the war, had held any office under the United States, or any State office, "created by law for the administration of the general law of the State, or for the administration of justice," and "afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof." I presume, in the expected instructions from General Sickles to the registrars, he will give a construction to these, as well as any other provisions of the acts touching the right of registration which may seem susceptible of variant interpretation. It is believed that nearly all the colored voters above twenty-one years old, and who have resided a year in the State, will be entitled, under these acts, to register, and they will register and vote. There is no means of making an estimate approximating certainty as to the number of white male residents above the age of twenty-one years who will not be allowed to vote. At the last census (1860) the total white male population was 313,670, and the total male colored population 191,349; and at the excited election for Governor in 1860 112,586 votes were cast.

The effect of this legislation, by the conquering power of the nation, makes the negro in the excluded States, as to civil and political rights, the equal of the most favored class of the whites, and the political superior of most of those who held office in the State before the war. Whatever may be the final settlement of the questions as to the political equality of the two races, or the superiority of the one over the other, it is certain that for a long time to come, unless humanity is to be shocked by the expulsion or annihilation of one race or the other, this State is to be inhabited by both races; and it is the manifest interest of both races to live together in peace and friendship, each acting kindly and justly towards the other. Every good man, who is a wise statesman, will use all his influence to avoid everything tending to antagonize the races. If one class consolidate to gain political ascendancy, or effect any other object deemed specially beneficial to such class, it will certainly lead to counter combinations, and hostility between the classes, injurious to both, and likely to end in ruin to the one or the other.

I have not heard of, and have no idea that there exists among the white population, any combination, public or private, to consolidate the white vote, to the prejudice of the blacks; nor have I the slightest suspicion that any such combination is contemplated. After the registrars shall have decided who are to have the privilege of voting, the persons so registered will be called upon to vote for or against the call of a State Convention, and for members of such Convention. These acts provide that, in case a majority of the voters shall vote for a Convention and elect members; and if such Convention adopt a Constitution which shall be ratified "by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification;" and "when Congress shall have approved the same, and when the State by a vote of its Legislature elected under said Constitution shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as Article 14;" and when three-fourths of the States shall have ratified said 14th Arrticle, then "the State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law."

The sole object of this address is to urge on every citizen of North Carolina to register, who may be entitled to register, and I have gone into this recital of some of the provisions of the acts of Congress, to enable you to understand the reasons which induce me so to advise you. If you do not register then you will not be allowed to vote for or against the call of a Convention, which is expected to make the alterations in your Constitution contemplated by these acts of Congress, and such other alterations as the delegates may deem proper. If you do not register, you will not be allowed to vote for any delegate to the Convention.

When the Convention shall have proposed a new Constitution, if you shall not have registered you will not be allowed to vote on the ratification or rejection of the proposed Constitution, however much you may admire or abhor it. And if you do not register, you will not be allowed to vote for members of the Legislature, who are to ratify or reject the proposed 14th Article as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States. I have no hesitation in urging upon every citizen who is allowed the privilege of voting under these laws to register, so as to vote, if he choose, on these questions. No citizen allowed to register and vote, who fails to vote, will have any right to complain if those who do register and vote should adopt a Constitution which should be ever so oppressive and proscriptive. Whatever Constitution may be adopted will no doubt contain a provision making it difficult to amend it. Hence every citizen allowed to do so should do what he can to make the new government as good as possible.

Let me ask each of you who is allowed to vote and register, are you willing to surrender all share in making the Constitution and laws under which you are to live? Are you willing to surrender all share in electing the officers to whom shall be confided the making and the executing of the laws, including the levying and collecting taxes? Whether you regard these laws as constitutional or unconstitutional, wise or unwise, you ought to register and put yourselves in condition to vote, and maintain as long as possible the right of the people to form the Government and make the laws under which they are to live. If you cannot have such a Government as you desire, make it as good as you can. A neglect or refusal to register I regard as a voluntary surrender of the right to take part in governmental affairs; and I therefore most earnestly entreat every citizen not to despair of popular government, but to register and vote, and try to maintain a Government which will give to him and his posterity as much of security and happiness as possible.

JONATHAN WORTH.

Injunction Against the James River and Kanawha Canal Company.

RICHMOND, August 7.—On motion of George Chahoon, United States Commissioner, Judge Underwood to-day granted an injunction against the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, to show cause why they should not be declared bankrupt. Mr. Chahoon represents about a quarter million credits.

—One bar at Saratoga does a business worth $42,000 a season.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

Jerry O'Brien—Preparations for His Execution To-morrow—Interview Between the Culprit and His Mother and Sisters—Ominous Call from Sheriff Kelly.

To-morrow the youthful murderer, Jeremiah O'Brien, is to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, in the court-yard of the City Prison. The details of the homicide of which he was found guilty are, doubtless, too fresh in the recollection of our readers to need any extended reference. It may be stated in brief, however, that he stabbed his unfortunate mistress to death under circumstances of the most revolting atrocity. The weapon with which he accomplished the terrible deed, blood-stained and forbidding as it is, now forms one of the "deodands" of the criminal museum, in the office of our popular District Attorney, A. Oakey Hall.

The demeanor of O'Brien has materially changed since he was sentenced to death. He has lost the reckless air which distinguished him before and after his trial. His friends—and they are numerous—have brought potent influence to bear on Governor Fenton to secure his pardon, or a change of his dread fate to imprisonment for life, but the Governor has turned a deaf ear to all their entreaties. An ex-judge of this city has made many trips to Albany with this object, but he came back on each occasion impressed with the hopelessness of his task, and yesterday the indications were that a reprieve would be almost beyond the range of possibility.

VISIT OF SHERIFF KELLY TO O'BRIEN.

Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Kelly paid an ominous visit to the unfortunate man. On entering the cell of the condemned he informed him that it was his painful duty to counsel him to prepare for his awful fate, as the Governor had not yet interfered in his behalf. It is also stated that Mr. Kelly communicated to O'Brien the fact that a despatch had been received from Albany, declaring that the law should take its course in his case. The prisoner is reported to have received the news calmly, as he was prepared for the announcement, which was merely a repetition of what he had heard before from some of his friends.

A SAD INTERVIEW.

In the forenoon, about half-past 11 o'clock, the mother and two sisters of O'Brien called at the prison, and were conducted to his cell, which is No. 5 on "Murderer's Row," on the lower floor. They had a lengthy and affectionate interview with the unfortunate man for several hours, after which they left. They will call again to-day, and, perhaps, to-morrow, to bid him a last farewell.

A CALM FROM THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

After his relatives left the cell two of the Sisters of Charity, who have attended him since his confinement, were received by him with evident satisfaction. Under their training and instruction, as well as that of the Rev. Mr. Duranquet, he has become kind and occasionally thoughtful. A momentary glance at him through the bars of his cell-door yesterday showed that he had been seized by the awful calm which is the natural precursor of death. He heard the counsel which had been given him patiently, and he now seems resigned to his doom.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

The Sheriff is now making preparations for the execution. The gallows—which is the same as that on which Wagner and other murderers died—will be erected this afternoon in the north-east corner of the prison yard. About two hundred passes have been issued to witness the tragedy, which will take place between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock. The admissions have been confined to the officers of the law, those who took part in the trial of O'Brien, and the members of the press.

At the urgent request of the prisoner, no one was permitted to see him except his spiritual advisers last evening.

Suicide of a Young Widow by Poison—A Druggist Censured.

Yesterday afternoon Coronor Gover held an inquest at the boarding-house of Edward Jenkins, No. 143 W. Seventeenth street, over the remains of Mrs. Frances Fischer, a widow but twenty years of age, who committed suicide by swallowing laudanum. It appears that Mrs. Fischer, although so young, has been a widow for nearly five years. For some time past she has been boarding at the above premises, and supported herself by sewing. Ella Warren, a friend of deceased, who boards at the same place, stated that for several days past she has been despondent, and several times threatened to destroy herself, saying that she was tired of life.

On Tuesday deceased told Miss Warren that she had found a bottle of laudanum on the stairs, and the latter seeing the bottle in her hand took possession of it, and placed it in her bosom to prevent deceased getting it. At about 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening Miss Warren placed the bottle containing the poison in the top drawer of her bureau, and at half-past 7 deceased came into the room crying, saying she wished she was home and out of this life. While Miss Warren was engaged in conversation with a young man in the room at the time, deceased went to the bureau, took the bottle, and was discovered drinking the poison. Miss Warren sprang forward and seized the bottle, but deceased had swallowed nearly all the contents, about an ounce and a half. Miss Warren then remarked to deceased that it would kill her, when she replied, "It will only quiet my nerves." She was asked what she took it for, and she gave an evasive reply. Medical aid was summoned, but Mrs. Fischer soon became insensible, and died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

George Chamberlain, the young man referred to above as having been in the room when deceased swallowed the poison, corroborated Miss Warren's statement.

Mrs. Mary Haskins, also a boarder in the house, testified that she purchased a bottle of laudanum at the drug store of John Stringer, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, on Wednesday last; it contained two ounces; I asked for it for the tooth-ache, from which I was suffering at the time; I used the laudanum several times, and on Friday morning left the bottle in my washstand drawer; I did not miss the bottle until after I heard deceased had taken the poison, when I found the bottle had been removed; the bottle deceased drank out of was mine; I had no prescription for the laudanum; merely asked for some for the toothache, and the bottle was given me with a label on; deceased told me on Tuesday morning that she would rather be dead, and said she had her reasons for it.

Mrs. Mary George, sister of deceased, testified that she knew of no trouble that deceased was in, and was not aware of any motive for the suicidal act.

No testimony could be obtained touching the motives which prompted the woman to commit suicide, and the jury rendered the following verdict:—"That Frances Fischer, the deceased, came to her death by suicide, by taking laudanum on the 6th day of August, 1867, and we further censure John Stringer, druggist, doing business corner of Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, for selling said poison contrary to law."—*N. Y. World.*

Sheridan Meeting in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—A mass meeting of white and colored citizens was held in Lafayette Square last night, for the purpose of expressing approval of the administration of General Sheridan. The attendance was large. Several speeches were made, fully endorsing General Sheridan's acts.

—Five school-houses and 2400 bar-rooms are the latest Chicago improvements.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 8—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¼; United States Five-twenties, 73½; Erie Railroad, 46½; Illinois Central, 78; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, 22½.

LIVERPOOL, August 8—Noon.—Cotton is quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations; the sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are firmer. The weather continues unfavorable for the crops.

Provisions heavy. Spirits Petroleum, 8½d.

ANTWERP, August 8.—Petroleum, 42f. 50c. The market is dead, and there are no buyers.

The Steamers Europa and Virginia Arrived Out.

BREST, August 8.—The steamer Europa, from New York July 27, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, August 8.—The steamer Virginia, from New York on the 29th ultimo, has arrived.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Loss of the Barque Oak Ridge, of Philadelphia—All the Crew Lost Except Captain Green.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The barque Marco Polo, from Bremen, arrived here, reports three deaths among her passengers during the passage. On the 5th instant the barque fell in with a raft, on which was Captain Green, of the barque Oak Ridge, from Philadelphia, for Boston, which foundered in the hurricane of the 2d. Captain Green was the only person saved.

Further particulars of the loss of the barque Oak Ridge state that the crew consisted of nine persons, all told. James R. Green was mate, and Albert H. Green was a seaman; the others were newly shipped, and their names unknown.

Every vessel arriving brings reports of the severity of the late gale.

The pilot-boats from outside report the following vessels spoken on the 5th:—Schooner Dasher, from Hayti for Boston, with both masts gone. She had been supplied with sails by the British steamship Bellona. All the way from Nantucket to Montauk the pilot reports passing much wrecked matter.

Arrived—Steamer Sappho, from Wilmington, on the 6th, spoke the brig Herald, from Philadelphia for Matanzas, disabled in the gale of the 2d inst. The Herald was returning to Philadelphia.

THE SURRATT CASE.

Waiting for the Verdict.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Criminal Court room was again well filled, at an early hour this morning, by persons of both sexes. There has, as yet, been no intimation of any conclusion arrived at by the jury. They have now (28 minutes of 12) been out twenty-four hours deliberating in their jury-room.

Judge Fisher has not been upon the bench this morning, although he has been about the Court house. There is a little excitement among the spectators, and considerable discussion, but the excitement does not run so high as was to have been expected, considering the importance of the trial, and the feeling that has been manifested on one side or the other during its progress.

LOUISIANA.

The Levees—Letter from Gen. Sheridan.

The *Journal* of Madison parish has the following:—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, La., July 3, 1867.—Judge R. C. Downes, Richmond, La.—Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter communicating the resolutions passed at Richmond, in Madison parish, La., suggesting a governmental system of leveeing in this State, to protect the rich lands from overflow, and requesting me to use any influence I may have to support this project. I will most cordially co-operate with the citizens of this State in obtaining this Congressional assistance; but my influence would be of no avail until the State is admitted to representation. To push the matter now, when nearly every newspaper in the State and a considerable portion of the people are abusive of Congress, would be, I fear, without results, and I feel a delicacy in taking any steps at the present time. It is much like abusing a man bitterly and at the same time asking him to loan you money.

I will, however, forward the proceedings to the headquarters of the army, with the endorsement that Congressional action is, in my opinion, necessary to save a large portion of the inhabitants of this State from ruin.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General U. S.

LOSSES BY FIRE IN JULY.

The following is a list of fires in the United States during the month of July, 1867, involving a loss at each fire of $20,000 and upwards:—

Date.	Place.	Description of Property.	Loss.
1	Cleveland	Oil refinery	$50,000
1	Toledo	Hardware, furniture stores, etc	30,0 0
2	Orange C. H., Va	Storehouse	20,000
2	Roxbury, Mass	Soap works	20,000
3	Portland, Oregon	Iron works	75,000
4	Boston	Apothecary store	20,000
4	Portsmouth, N. H.	Grocery and storehouse	20,000
4	Boston	Stable and horses	50,000
4	Sharon Heights, Mass	Storehouse	20,000
4	New York	Fruit and fish store	40,000
4	Lynchburg, Va	Tobacco factory	20,000
5	Fort Yuma	Quartermaster's warehouse	300,000
5	Pittsburg	Railroad machine shops	60,000
6	New York	Cotton mills	30,000
7	Philadelphia	Distillery, etc	50,000
12	Concord, N. H	Hotel	25,000
12	New York	Distillery	50,000
12	Milwaukee	Oil and grain store	20,000
12	Evansville, Ind	Furniture stores, etc	35,000
13	St. Louis	Theatre	110,000
15	Meadville, Pa	Hotel	40,000
16	Tarboro, N. C	Stores	75,000
16	Cedar Falls, Iowa	Stores	28,000
17	Jersey City	Foundries, factories, etc	600,000
17	New York	Distillery, warehouse, etc	500,000
19	Concord, N. H	Railroad buildings	250,000
20	Water Valley, Miss	Residence	40,000
21	Memphis	N. Yard, warehouses, etc	150,000
21	Chicago	Shingle mill	30,000
23	Bellefontaine, Ohio	Tannery, etc	20,000
23	Wyandotte, Kansas	Stores, etc	20,000
23	Buffalo	Stores, etc	100,000
23	Cincinnati	Coffin manufactory	75,000
25	Chicago	Breweries	40,000
27	Sandborton Bridge, N. H	Hosiery manufactory and mill	20,000
28	Chicago	Stores	75,000
29	Cairo	Stores, etc	120,000

Total for July	$3,225,000
Total for June	4,075,000
Total loss in May	2,120,000
Total loss in April	2,960,000
Total loss in March	3,000,000
Total loss in February	4,465,000
Total loss in January	4,045,000
Total	$23,890,000

A HAPPY COMBINATION OF ARTILLERY.—The engagement of Major Rodman and Miss Dahlgren, daughter of Admiral Dahlgren. We shall beat the British now, beyond a doubt.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—District Attorney Mann having left the city yesterday for a few days, at his request Christian Kneass, Esq., is acting in his place, prosecuting the pleas of the Commonwealth.

Hester and Elizabeth Treet colored, were charged with the larceny of two table cloths, valued at $12, belonging to Frederick Vogdes. The evidence was that the defendants were living at service with Mr. Vogdes, and left his house, taking these articles upon a claim of wages due them and withheld by Mr. Vogdes. As these articles were apparently taken under a claim of right, there was a doubt as to whether the offense was larceny. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

Ulrick McAndress pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a rope fender belonging to the Reading Railroad Company. Sentenced to County Prison for three months.

Charles Lewis was charged with the larceny of money and pocket-book belonging to Thomas Butler. Mr. Butler testified that on the evening of last Friday a week ago, he was coming along Sixth street, with about $15 in his pocket, and at Sixth and Pine streets he met Thomas McClain, and took a drink with him. While they were stancing at the corner the defendant, Charles Lewis, came up, and they took another drink. They again went into the street, and suddenly he felt something in his pocket, which was followed by something rattling on the pavement. Immediately Thomas McClain gave him a jerk, so that his back was turned to Lewis, and he asked him if he wished somebody to go home with him. He said, "No," and went home alone. Upon arriving at his home he discovered that his money and dead-latch key were gone. Several days afterwards he accused Lewis of the larceny, and Lewis threatened to kill him for so doing, but upon his repeating the accusation, Lewis turned and ran away.

The defense offered evidence to prove that Mr. Butler was so drunk on the night in question that it was not possible that he would know what occurred; and also proved the good character of the defendant. Verdict not guilty.

Louis Craig, colored, was charged with the larceny of $40, belonging to Daniel Nolan. Mr. Nolan testified that on the morning of June 27, he left $130 in his vest pocket hanging on his cart in the street. It was stolen from his pocket by a little colored boy William Stocker, from whom he recovered some $80 or more.

The boy, William Stocker, testified that as soon as he had taken the money the defendant took him into a house and took from him two $20 notes.

Officer William Green testified that upon the information of the boy he arrested Craig, who, upon being questioned, told several inconsistent stories about the money. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to County Prison for 1 year.

Samuel Ramsey was charged with escape, in breaking and leaving the Philadelphia County Prison while in the custody of the keepers. He was taken to the prison November 28, 1865, by the United States Marshal, and was confined as a United States prisoner to await trial in the United States Court, upon a charge of passing United States Treasury notes. On the night of May 22, 1866 he and another prisoner, named Murray, made a hole in the third floor of the prison, and escaped by means of a rope from the roof. On the 26th of December following he was arrested in Baltimore, and returned to this city. The law making this an offense was read and explained to the jury.

Mr. Charles Brooke, for the defense, raised the point of law that the case was not properly before this Court for want of jurisdiction. He was arrested by the authority of the United States, and was in the custody of the Government for an offence against its laws; that he was not in the custody of the State authorities, and was imprisoned for an offence indictable in a State Court; therefore his escaping from the custody of the United States was not an offence against the State of Pennsylvania. Our County Prison is not a United States prison; the Government only "takes advantage of the convenience offered by the city," and such an escape as this was an offense perhaps against the United States, but certainly not against this State. At all events, while this prisoner was confined under a charge preferred by the United States, which had not been tried and disposed of, it would not be proper for this Court, even if it had jurisdiction of this case, to step in and interfere—at least until the United States authorities had decided as to the course they would pursue concerning the prisoner's case.

The Judge said that his principal difficulty in this case was as to the law regarding the punishment of escapes, which is by the law proportioned to that which would have been inflicted upon conviction of the charge upon which the prisoner was confined; and in this case an inquiry into the punishment that would have been imposed by a United States Court for an offense against the United States laws, would probably be beyond the jurisdiction of this Court. Reserving this point, the Court thought the Commonwealth's case made out.

The records of the United States District Court were offered in evidence, showing that the defendant was arrested by the authorities of the United States, and that he was awaiting trial in that Court; and also the commitment, Mr. Brooke argued to the jury; also that the law in a case like this required that the original commitment of the defendant be proven just and legal before a conviction of the charge can be had, and that after an imprisonment of fourteen months a trial had not been had by the United States, and there was no word to prove whether the commitment was lawful or otherwise. And it was the humane duty of a jury to inquire into this matter, and ascertain whether the defendant was justly or unjustly deprived of his liberty; for if the confinement were not proven just he has a perfect right to regain his liberty.

Mr. Kneass, upon the part of the Commonwealth, held that the law was, that if a man, confined for an indictable offense, broke jail he was guilty of a misdemeanor; and it was only the duty of the jury to inquire into the question, whether he did break the jail, and not whether the original commitment was lawful or unlawful. It had been proven that the offense for which the defendant was confined was indictable, and that he had broken jail; therefore the plain duty of the jury was to convict.

The Judge charged the jury that if they believed the testimony offered by the defense as well as that offered by the Commonwealth, there was doubt that the defendant was lawfully committed by the United States authorities; and they had also positive evidence of the defendant's having broken jail. Therefore, if they believed the witnesses, their decision of the question of fact was easily arrived at. As to the questions of law raised, they were for the present overruled. Verdict guilty.

A motion in arrest of judgment for a new trial was made.

There being no other business ready the jury were discharged until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, August 8, 1867.

The Stock Market continued to maintain this morning the firmness and steady feeling which we noted yesterday. Especially was this the case with respect to Governments, which, under the impulse of a strong speculative demand, were again on the advance. It should be remembered, in counting the chances of the future, that there are large lots of Government securities held by parties who will at any moment throw them upon the market, on the first appearance of monetary stringency or business activity. The Ten-forties, this morning, were not to be had under 103, nor the old Five-twenties under 114; for the 6s of 1881 111⅞ was freely bid; for the May and November '65s 110⅞; and for the July '65s 108⅜.

City and State loans were also held firmly, the old selling at 96½, an advance of ⅛, and the new at 100½, an advance of ⅛.

The share list was also strong. Pennsylvania was ⅛ better, and Camden and Amboy ½. Reading was offered down to 52.

There were no sales of Bank stocks, and we continue to quote 234 bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 32 for Mechanics'; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 63 for Commonwealth.

The Passenger Railroad stocks were quoted dull at 76 bid for Second and Third; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; 13½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; and 36 for Union.

In the Canals, the transactions were exceedingly limited. Holders of Susquehanna made no offer, but 116 was bid.

The Coal stocks, as containing a promise of future profit, seemed to be more in favor.

Gold this morning was steady at 140¼. Cash gold was very scarce, loaning from ⅛ to ¼ per cent.

ITS LAST DAYS.—The sale of the State loan is nearly concluded. Under the direction of our three leading banking-houses—Jay Cooke & Co., Drexel & Co., and E. W. Clark & Co.—this large sum has been successfully negotiated, the purchasers being mainly our own citizens. As everybody knows, the loan is of three durations—a 5-10, 10-15, and 15-25 years series. The short and long loan are nearly exhausted, while none of the medium portion remain. Vigorously managed, the absorption of the loan has been rapid and sure. There now is left but a small lot, which will barely suffice for the next fortnight's sales, after which the price will undoubtedly advance.

—There is not much said of the present public debt schedule in financial circles to-day. Considering the very large sums of interest, both gold and currency, paid in June and July, including three years' interest compounded (19·46 per cent.) on the compound notes of June 15 and July 15 paid off, the net reduction of $4,309,000 in the public debt in the 60 days is deemed satisfactory, and no exception is taken, in the present easy condition of the money market, that this reduction is applied to the greenback circulation. The funding process has gone on rapidly, $61,000,000 in 7·30 per cents., and $22,000,000 in compound notes give place to $83,000,000 consolidated 5-20s of 1865.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call is 4@6 per cent., and abundant with borrowers of good credit. In commercial bills no change.

"Foreign Exchange continues dull. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 109@109⅛ for commercial; 109¼@109¾ for bankers; do. at short sight, 110@110¼; Paris at 60 days, 5·18¾@5·13¾; do. at short sight, 5·12½@5·11¼; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·13¾; Swiss, 5·18¾@5·13¾; Hamburg, 35¾@36½; Amsterdam, 40¾@41⅛; Frankfort, 40⅝@41; Bremen, 78@78¼; Prussian thalers, 71½@72. The Persia takes out $7000 in specie."

—A late London paper says:—

"The general discount market is without material change. In the Stock Exchange money is very abundant, and the rate of Consols is 1½ per cent., with only a few borrowers at that rate. There was £29,000 in gold sent into the Bank yesterday. With reference to the American failures alluded to yesterday, it appears Messrs. Loeschick, Willard & Rhodes do not owe much more than the small sum of £206 in this country, which is due to Bradford houses. Messrs. George Wicks & Co.'s liabilities do not exceed £20,000 in England, and the Manchester liabilities are not more than £2000 or £3000."

—The Louisville *Journal* of Saturday says:—

"Trade in all departments continues dull, with adverse reports as to leading articles of consumption and traffic from other quarters. The tendency to lower rates induces holders to some reserve in the way of submitting to a reduction at present, while buyers are not anxious, as they anticipate a further depreciation in prices, and can therefore afford to bide their time. Purchases are, therefore, strictly confined to pressing wants, and are quite limited."

LONDON STOCK QUOTATIONS.—From the London Stock Exchange the following quotations are reported by Cable to the Associated Press:—

	July 24.	July 26.	July 27.	July 29.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 6.
U. S. 5-20s	72¾	72 11-16	72¾	72¾	72¾	73
Erie	46½	48	48¾	48½	48¾	51
Ill. Cent. R.	76¾	76¾	—	76½	—	76¾
Consols	94⅛	94⅛	94	93⅞	94⅛	94⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 U S 7-30s..Je......c..107¾	4 sh C & Am R.........126¾
$100 U S 10-40s..cp.......103	2 do.........126¾
$200 City 6s, New.......100½	40 do.........126⅝
$200 do. New.......100½	5 do....s5wn..126⅝
$800 do. New.......101	20 sh Penna R.....s5. 53⅛
$1000 do. New.......101	6 do......... 53⅜
$1000 do. New...c..100⅞	7 do......... 53½
$6000 N Penna 6s........ 87	10 sh Phila & Tr.......125

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111½; do. 1862, 113⅜@113⅞; do., 1864, 110¼@110⅜; do., 1865, 110⅜@111¼; do., 1865, new, 108⅜@109; do., 1867, new, 108⅜@109; do 5s, 10-40s, 102⅜@103; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅞@108⅛; do. June, 107⅝@107⅞; do., July, 107⅝@107⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119¼@119¾; do., October, 1864, 118¼@118½; do., December, 1864, 117⅞@117⅞; do., May 1865, 116⅜@117; do., Aug., 1865, 115⅜@116; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115½; do. October, 1865, 114⅜@115; Gold, 140¼@140½. Silver, 133@134½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¼@111½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅜@113⅞; do., 1864, 110½@110⅜; do., 1865, 110⅜@111; do. new, 108⅜@109; 5s, 10-40s, 102⅜@103; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅞@108; do., 2d series, 107⅞@108; 3d series, 107⅞@108; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117¾.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111½; old 5-20s, 113⅜@113⅞; 5-20s, 1864, 110½@110⅜; do., 1865, 110⅜@111; do., July, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1867, 108⅜@108⅝; 10-40s, 102⅝@103⅛; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅞@108; do., June, 107⅝@108; do., July, 107⅞@108; Gold, 140¼@140½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, August 8.—No. 1 Quercitron Bark is scarce, and held firmly at $42 ℔ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at $8·50@9 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3·50 to $3·75. New Flaxseed is selling at $3@3·05 for old, and $2·80 for new.

The Flour Market is excessively dull, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase sparingly; sales of a few hundred barrels at $7·75@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@11 for old and new Wheat, extra; $10@11·75 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@14 for new Wheat do. do. and fancy. Rye Flour is dull; we quote at $7·50@7·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

In Wheat there is not much doing, but prices remain without change; 2500 bushels were purchased by the millers, at $2·20 2·35 for new Pennsylvania and Southern red, 2·95 for California, and $2·81 for Kentucky white. 500 bushels old Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1·50. Corn—The receipts were quite large to-day, exceeding 19,000 bushels, and the demand moderate; prices were well maintained; sales of yellow at $1·20@1·22, and 3000 bushels Western mixed at $1·17@1·18. Oats are dull, with small sales at 90c. for old and 74c. for new.

Whisky—The sales are unimportant.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................AUGUST 8

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............75|11 A. M..............86|2 P. M.............. 86

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Andes, Dalling, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, Charleston, Workman & Co.
Brig Essex, Barker, Montreal, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Lucy Ann, Rose, Salem, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr C. Heyer, Poland, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr M. Fillmore, Chase, Boston, do.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, Boston, do.
Schr Sarah Louisa, Swett, Saco, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Chelsea, do.
Schr Glenwood, Mills, Providence, Hammett & Neill.
Schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, Tompkins Cove, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Alaska, Clark, Roxbury, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Bonsall, Bridgeport, Tyler & Co.
Schr S. J. Vaughn, Vaughn, East Cambridge, Captain.
Schr A. Townsend, Dolbow, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.
St'r Armitage, Brearley, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
St'r B. Meinder, Rockhill, Worden Creek, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Lucy Ann, Rose, from Boston.
Schr C. Heyer, Poland, from Boston.
Schr Sarah Louisa, Swett, from Middletown.
Schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, from Lebanon.
Schr Alaska, Clark, from New York.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Salem.
Schr S. J. Vaughn, Vaughn, from Weymouth.
Schr J. P. McFadden, McDevitt, from Hartford.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Bonsall, from Tompkin's Cove.
Steamer B. Meinder, Rockhill, from Branford.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Cynthia Jane, Milner, for Boston and Philadelphia, at Rotterdam 22d ult.
Barque Geo. S. Hunt, Long, hence, at Trinidad de Cuba 20th ult.
Brig Anna Wellington, Johnson, hence, at Matanzas 30th ult.
Brig Eolus, Forbes, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig A. H. Curtis, Durgin, for Philadelphia, at Cardenas 31st ult.
Brig M. A. Read, Read, for Philadelphia, sailed from Remedios 17th ult.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Arrived, steamship The Queen, Grogan, from Liverpool.
Steamship Moro Castle, Adams, from Havana.
Ship Villa Franca, Urquhart, from London.
Barque St. Clair, Bolles, from Trapani.
Barque Halcyon, Hubbard, from Liverpool.
Barque G. S. Brown, Wyman, from London.
Barque Gemsbok, Chandler, from Cronstadt.
Barque Marie Margaretha, Daten, from Montevideo.
Brig Chiara, Saccarino, from Naples.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Butler's Report

From the Tribune.

General Butler's report to the Committee of Congress in regard to the exchange of prisoners during the war is a document of unusual interest. We find that in 1863 the Rebels held 15,000 of our men who were dying of cold and starvation, while the 26,000 Rebels held by the United States were well taken care of. General Butler and the Secretary of War proposed to treat the Rebel officers in our hands precisely as our men were treated in Libby, but this plan was abandoned after consultation with General Grant. General Butler, in December, was appointed Commissioner of Exchange, and found the Confederate generals anxious to exchange, man for man, but that the Confederate Government refused to treat with General Butler on the ground that he commanded negro troops. Notification to that effect was sent to our Government, which refused, of course, to admit the right of the Confederate authorities to outlaw our officers. Exchanges continued till March, 1864, when General Butler had an interview with Mr. Ould, which convinced him that retaliation would compel the Rebels to abandon their refusal to exchange colored soldiers. The Government, informed of these facts, referred the matter to General Grant, who, in April, directed General Butler to decline, until otherwise ordered, all further negotiations, and shortly afterwards instructed him to consider the determination of the Rebels to make a distinction between white and colored prisoners as a refusal on their part to agree to further exchange. General Butler was also instructed to receive all the sick and wounded the Rebels would give up, but to send no more in exchange. In August the Rebels offered to renew the exchange, man for man. General Grant then telegraphed the following important order:—"It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole or otherwise becomes an active soldier against us at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time, to release all Rebel prisoners North would insure Sherman's defeat, and would compromise our safety here." In the meanwhile, General Butler, learning that colored prisoners were employed as laborers by the Rebels, notified their Commissioner that an equal or greater number of their men should be so employed in our service, and this action was approved by General Grant. In October, 1864, General Butler directed Colonel Mulford to proceed to Savannah with a fleet to carry the Rebel sick, and bring back our own—an exchange of about 12,000 of our men. In November, Colonel Mulford informed General Butler that he was detained at Fortress Monroe by the want of transportation, and that the sufferings of our men at Savannah were fearfully increased by the delay. General Butler in reply ordered him to start at once; to yield to no subordinate interference—to yield to nothing but armed force, and not to that if he could meet it. These are the main facts which the report presents in regard to the responsibility of the failure to exchange prisoners, and they will certainly command no ordinary attention.

The Mission of the Republican Party in the South.

From the Times.

We cannot share the tone of exultation in which many of our contemporaries discuss the result of the Tennessee election. In its overwhelming vote for Brownlow and his candidates they profess to have discovered signs of thorough reconstruction. And in the unanimity of the negroes they see an assurance of the manner in which the newly enfranchised race throughout the South will hereafter exert their power.

If the mission of the Republican party were to invest the future of the South with danger and difficulty, this rejoicing would be intelligible and just. If the aim were to build up a black party in the Southern States as the only proper ally of the Northern Republicans—to alienate the great majority of resident whites and force them into a position of permanent hostility—nothing could be more satisfactory than the verdict of Tennessee. Or if incurable Rebellion were assumed to be the lot of four-fifths of the whites, and proscription and insult the only treatment they are entitled to, we could understand the wisdom of holding up Tennessee tactics for imitation in the ten excluded States. From these points of view, the Tennessee election would justify all the rejoicing which it has elicited. It would warrant the exclamation, "Tennessee redeemed!" with which more than one enthusiastic journalist introduced the news. And it would enable us to comprehend the calculation by which the same writers prove the certain and lasting success of their party as a consequence of reconstruction.

But we have not so learned the principles and aims of the Republican party, nor so interpreted the object and tendency of its reconstruction policy. On the contrary, we have believed the mission of the party to be beneficent as well as patriotic. To its own future it cannot be indifferent, but that is dependent less upon ordinary partisan appliances than upon the good feeling and sound judgment with which it pursues its work, and the success which crowns its labors. Party advantages are to be incidental to success—not the end of all efforts. The speedy reorganization of the South on a healthy basis—the earliest possible reconstruction of local governments, and the reëstablishment of local authority—constitutes the only legitimate purpose of recent legislation. In this sense it is understood and supported by the country. It is, moreover, a policy of conciliation, of forbearance, of amity and peace. Proscription nowhere enters into the plan through which it operates. It guarantees to the blacks perfect civil and political liberty, but without imposing exclusion upon the whites. The disabilities provided for prominent Rebels and the disfranchisement of the office-holding class are exceptions too limited to diminish the force of the rule, the obvious design of which is to obliterate distinctions of race, and to make the whole community interested in the smooth and successful working of the reconstructed governments. The law, too, runs evenly, with no risk of caprice or passion on the part of its administrators. Its whole scope and principle is directed to the maintenance of justice or equality, the organization of republican liberty, secured by forms adapted to a transition time, but affording no room for the diabolical vindictiveness and cunning of the measures by which Brownlow has fortified himself in office.

Nor is our version of the law or our rendering of the Republican policy fanciful or singular. The most influential leaders of the party in Congress have committed themselves to views identical with those we have expressed. Yet more recently Senator Wilson, in his Saratoga speech, disclaimed all desire for proscription or punishment. Recognizing reconstruction as already assured, he declared his readiness to welcome the Southern people back "with warm and generous greetings," trusting that "in the future we shall be friends and brothers as we were in the morning of the republic." In the same genuine Republican spirit, Gov. Pierpont avows the object of his endeavors in Virginia to be "to combine all white men and black men," and on the broad ground of moderation and right to construct "the great national Republican party of the country." John Minor Botts, rising superior to the promptings of personal wrong, proposes "general amnesty and restoration of all civil and political rights to the rank and file of the (Rebel) army, and to the great body of the people." It is not necessary, however, to multiply these citations. The law itself, the avowals that accompanied its enactments, and the remarks of almost the entire Republican press, together prove that the party cannot be fairly held responsible for the deplorable state of affairs in Tennessee, or for the extravagant utterances and demands of demagogues who speak in its name in other portions of the South.

Judged by the standard set up by the Republican party in Congress and generally throughout the North, the election in Tennessee furnishes cause of mortification and regret, rather than of boasting and hope. The men elected may call themselves Republicans, but they owe their triumph to agencies in direct conflict with the principles and the policy by which alone the party should be estimated. The shameless partisanship with which the work of disfranchisement has been carried out—the vile perversion of power which rendered opposition impotent—and the wholesale exclusion of tried and trusted white Unionists for no other reason than their hostility to the Brownlow faction—are not more violative of the philosophy of republican government than of the well-settled principles of the Republican party.

The Congressional Executive Committee owe to the party they represent, not less than to the country, prompt and decisive efforts to counteract the extravagances of the Hunnicutts and their white allies, and to prevent the repetition of scenes at once so farcical and disgusting as those of the late "Mass Convention" at Richmond. Neither for party nor patriotic considerations is it desirable that the Southern wing of the Republican organization should be permitted to be almost exclusively black. Unless the pacification of the South is to be abandoned as hopeless, the confidence and coöperation of that large body of whites who anxiously seek peace and restoration should be cultivated sedulously. The aspect of the registration lists is a sufficient cause of alarm, without the addition of needless proscription and wanton arrogance. Even under the most favorable circumstances, we fear that the majorities by whom the State conventions will be controlled will be black. Where this disparity arises from the refusal of whites to register, they only can be held accountable for the result. If, having votes, they refuse to exercise them, they must thank themselves for negro supremacy. It is for the managers of the Republican canvass to be careful lest they increase the disparity by countenancing the extravagances of the worthless demagogues who address themselves exclusively to the negroes. There are tens of thousands of white citizens in the Southern States whose coöperation may be secured, if the responsible guides and leaders of the party firmly and consistently maintain the conciliatory temper and the just and moderate principles which have thus far distinguished its official action.

Turkey and Greece.

From the Tribune.

If the Greek Government has really resolved, as was announced a few days ago by a cable despatch, to declare war against Turkey on the 1st of September, in case by that time hostilities against the Christians of Crete have not ceased, we are most probably on the eve of a great war, with far-reaching results. Greece, it is true, is a small country compared with Turkey, having no more than 1,500,000 of people against the 35,000,000 commonly attributed to Turkey; but notwithstanding this disproportionate power of the two countries, the open participation of Greece in the war would at once change its aspect. It is now longer than a year that Turkey, at peace with all foreign countries, has made the greatest military exertions to put down the insurrection of one single island containing a population of less than half a million inhabitants, of whom one-third are Mohammedans and fanatical partisans of Turkish rule.

This small island, unsupported by any ally, has kept the whole Turkish army at bay, and, as the latest Cable despatches show, is still unsubdued. The Turkish Government finds itself, moreover, in a terrible financial embarrassment, finding it recently even difficult to raise the means of defraying the expenses of the Sultan to Western Europe. If, therefore, Turkey, exhausted in a financial and greatly weakened in a military point of view, has to raise a new army against Greece, it will put her resources to the severest test. The standing army of Greece is only ten thousand men; but as, according to all accounts, the most unbounded and unanimous enthusiasm pervades the whole people, we may expect that she will be able to raise a military force not inferior to that of an American State like Massachusetts during the late war.

The appearance of a hostile army of some 50,000 men, on the southern border, is a danger which the Turkish Government will be sure not to underrate. But this is not all. The moment war between Greece and Turkey is declared, the immense majority of the Greek subjects of Turkey will aid Greece in every possible way. They number more than 2,000,000. Among them are the wealthiest subjects of the Porte. They hold, in particular, control of the southern provinces of European Turkey (Epirus and Thessaly), and of most of the Mediterranean islands. The Greeks, therefore, are by no means too sanguine, if they expect that without great difficulty they may be able to occupy from the start a commanding position in Southern Turkey, and to harass without ceasing the whole length of the Turkish coasts.

The sentiments of the Greeks with regard to Turkey will to a large extent be shared by the other Christian races of the Empire. The two principalities of Roumania and Servia, which together have a population of 5,000,000, are no less hostile to the Turks than the Greeks; they have achieved a virtual independence, and do not conceal their desire to use the earliest opportunity for cutting the last tie which binds them to the hated Mohammedan Empire. They are eager for a new contest, and will hardly resist the temptation to improve the favorable opportunity which a war between Turkey and Greece would afford them. The reports of the most trustworthy travellers and the tone of the newspapers published by the several Christian tribes in Turkey make it, at least, highly probable that the immense majority of the entire Christian population of Turkey will be in open sympathy with Greece. In European Turkey, where the Mohammedans count only 4,000,000, against 11,500,000 Christians, a general alliance of the Christians with the Greeks could hardly fail to result soon in the total expulsion of the Turks.

It is, therefore, no mad attempt on the part of little Greece to risk a war against Turkey for the deliverance and annexation of Crete. She has reasonable hopes for success as long as no foreign power interferes in behalf of Turkey. This, as the diplomatic history of the Eastern question during the past two years clearly shows, is not to be expected; on the contrary, there is almost a certainty of Greece having from the start powerful allies. The Government of Russia has long demanded from Turkey, in threatening notes, the cession of Crete to Greece; and the Russian people would hail with intense delight a declaration of war. The Prussian Government has repeatedly and emphatically declared its entire concurrence with the policy of Russia in the Eastern question. Austria, France, and England have, at least, given the Turks no hope of aid in case of a new Eastern war, but have repeatedly joined Russia and Prussia in urging upon the Porte the necessity of making concessions to the Christian provinces. Thus Greece has much greater reason to hope for aid from abroad than Turkey.

A war between Greece and Turkey is likely to bring on the crisis in the Eastern question. It will throw the whole of Eastern Europe into the wildest excitement, and it may soon put an end to the rule of the Moslems in Europe, and prepare the ground for the erection of new States in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the population.

The Secretary of War Declines the President's Invitation to Resign.

From the Herald.

Mr. Stanton has declined the President's invitation to retire from office. "Grave public considerations," he writes, in reply to the President's letter, "constrain me to continue in the position of Secretary of War until the next meeting of Congress." In some circumstances it would seem a mere matter of propriety and personal dignity, that a member of a ministry should retire when his views of public policy were no longer in harmony with the views of his official associates, and more particularly when he held a position of direct antagonism with the constitutional Executive. In this view, therefore—which is indeed the true view of the courtesies and proprieties of the relations of a Cabinet officer in their natural state—a letter should hardly be called for; a man's own perceptions should carry him out of office. But this would be a narrow view of the case to take at the present time, and the country must regretfully acknowledge that this delicacy would be worse than wasted on Mr. Johnson.

He would not only misunderstand this conduct, but he would dangerously abuse the position in which such a course would place him; for we are of opinion that the suggestion of devolving Mr. Stanton's duties on General Grant does not indicate the President's purpose. This is an idea artfully thrown out to soothe the public mind in view of possible change—to render the people less dissatified with the notion of getting Stanton out of the way; for as Grant is accepted as the staunchest champion of popular rights, the hint that he will succeed to the Secretary's duties is expected to spread the idea that the present irreconcilable trouble between Johnson and Stanton is not owing to any difference in principle relating to reconstruction, but rather to such smaller matters as personal pique. This is the purpose of the statement that Stanton will give way to Grant. It is to commend the change to the country; while behind it, no doubt, is a real intention to put in Mr. Stanton's place a man who can be used as an easy tool in a new game for the obstruction of the Congressional plan for the restoration of the States.

Mr. Stanton has held to his place through many storms with peculiar tenacity, and he must now take his cue in his relations with the Executive from the course of Congress. In passing the Tenure of Office bill Congress declared its want of confidence in the President. It declared that the safety of the country would not permit that he should retain the power which usage and the law had alike assigned to his office, and it tied his his hands by a law against which no respectable protest was heard. That law was intended to cover just such a case as this, and Mr. Stanton must stand upon it now. His resignation would be just what the President and his party most desire; for they have so little confidence in their case that they fear to push it to a direct issue. Let Mr. Stanton rest distinctly on the law, that we may see and know what there is in it, and have nothing covered up.

In view of the threatenings that have been fulminated against Stanton and Sheridan, we doubt if the President will dare to follow up his game if he finds the Secretary resolute and determined to test his right. But if he has the courage, let the issue be fairly made. He proposes, it is said, if Mr. Stanton will not resign, to remove him, and depend for his justification upon the clause of the law that retains a Secretary of War in office for the term of the President by whom he is appointed, unless sooner removed, with the consent of the Senate, and calling attention to the fact that Mr. Stanton was appointed by Mr. Lincoln.

We see here that the President proposes to rest his case upon a quibble, and has probably had advice on the subject from that illustrious quibbler, Mr. Stanbery. Doubtless Mr. Stanbery could argue all around the law, and could even prove it "unconstitutional" if called upon; but people have taken the law in its plain meaning, and they cannot see how Mr. Lincoln could form Mr. Johnson's Cabinet. If it suited Mr. Johnson to accept the Cabinet left by Mr. Lincoln, such acceptation was a practical reappointment, and cannot be otherwise regarded.

Can the President Remove a Cabinet Officer?

From the World.

The action of the President in relation to Mr. Stanton raises this question, and as the law on the subject is deemed ambiguous, it is seasonable to inquire into its true interpretation. Before reciting the provision relating to Cabinet officers, it will conduce to clearness to give its history.

The Tenure of Office bill, which prohibits the removal of officers by the President without the consent of the Senate, originated in the Senate. As it passed that body Cabinet officers were excepted from its operation. When it was sent down to the House, an amendment was offered striking out the exception.

This was voted down by what would have been a tie vote, if Mr. Alley had not changed his vote from aye to nay and saved Speaker Colfax the embarrassment of a casting vote. The next day this vote was reconsidered and the amendment adopted by 82 ayes against 62 nays. When the bill, as amended, was returned to the Senate for its concurrence, that body, after debate, rejected the House amendment by 28 nays against 17 ayes. It then went back to the House, which adhered to its amendment, and called for a committee of conference. The result of the conference was the following proviso, which now stands as a part of the law:—

Provided: That the Secretary of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General shall hold their offices respectively during the term of the President by whom they have been appointed, and one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

President Johnson is understood to hold that this does not apply to the members of his Cabinet who were appointed by his predecessor. It will not be difficult to demonstrate that this is the correct interpretation.

It is evident from the circumstances that members of the Cabinet were intended to be put upon a different footing from other officers in respect to their removability. Had it been the design of the law to subject them all to the same rule, it would have sufficed to strike out the exception in the original bill, as the House proposed, and the Senate by a strong majority, after a full discussion, refused to do. It was argued in the Senate that, if the exception were simply struck out, the consequence would be that a new President would be compelled to retain the Cabinet of his predecessor whenever the Senate happened to disagree with him in politics, whereas fairness requires that every new President shall be permitted to select his confidential advisers. The proviso agreed upon in the Conference Committee was intended to meet this objection, and must be interpreted with reference to it. The proviso was a compromise. The House yielded to the views of the Senate as far as to allow every President to select his own Cabinet and not compel him to keep that of his predecessor; and the Senate yielded to the views of the House so far as to make Cabinet officers, once appointed by a President, irremovable till one month after the close of his term, without the consent of the Senate.

But a question may arise (and here, it seems to us, the controversy hinges) whether the mere continuance in office of a predecessor's Cabinet operates as an appointment, and renders the officers irremovable. If it does, Mr. Johnson can remove no member of his Cabinet; if it does not, he is prohibited from removing only those whom he himself appointed. Now the law enables us to decide this question with absolute certainty and precision. It sweeps away all possibility of a President inheriting the Cabinet of his predecessor without a fresh appointment by himself and a new confirmation by the Senate. It makes the term of every Cabinet officer expire by law on the 4th of April after the President goes out the 4th of March. They can no more serve another day without a fresh appointment than the President can serve beyond the 4th of March without a re-election. The law does not contemplate any such thing as the continuance of a predecessor's Cabinet by acquiescence. The law cannot, of course, be retroactive, and therefore Mr. Lincoln's appointees continue until Mr. Johnson removes them. But when he has made an appointment himself, the officer is irremovable without the consent of the Senate until one month after the expiration of his term of office.

If Mr. Stanton should refuse to resign, and should dispute the President's right to remove him, what would be the remedy? We suppose the President would apply to a United States Judge for a *mandamus* commanding Mr. Stanton, by the authority of the Court, to surrender the office and its archives. If he should refuse to obey the *mandamus*, the President would support the authority of the Court and oust him by force.

We commend the prudence and good judgment of the President in making an example of Stanton before meddling with Sheridan. As we remarked on a former occasion, it would be absurd to show extreme resentment at insubordination in distant Louisiana and Texas, while tamely putting up with insolent contumacy in his own Cabinet under his very nose. On grounds of policy, as well as dignity, it is better to make an example of Stanton rather than of Sheridan. The radicals would probably take up Sheridan and run him for President. He courts removal as the greatest stroke of luck that could befall him. It would be no punishment to aid him in his aspirations for the Presidency. But Stanton clings to office as a coward clings to life. He dies without any hope of resurrection. The Republicans might as well think of digging up a rotten carcass and running it for the Presidency, as of running Stanton to compensate him for his loss of office.

SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO
WILKESBARRE,
MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,
ALLENTOWN,
MOUNT CARMEL,
HAZLETON
BETHLEHEM,
And all points in the
LEHIGH, MAHANOY, AND
WYOMING VALLEYS
Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route.
Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.
EXCURSION TICKETS,
From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE,
Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.
Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, at 7:45 A. M., 1:30 P. M., and 5:20 P. M.
For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.
ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.
Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 9 1m

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to his choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.
HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

P. P. W. B. THE PET OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
P. P. W. B.
PARIS PATENT WINDOW BOWER.
Every housekeeper should have them to their shutters; they supersede the old-fashioned ribbons. Price, twenty-five cents per pair. Sold everywhere, and wholesale and retail by
R. F. PARIS.
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Old Rye Whiskies.
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

DRY GOODS.
MARKET AND NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.
LADIES' BATHING ROBES,
Of good quality, at the low price of $5·00.
CLOAK ROOM.
Water-proof Cloaks for tourists.
Linen Sacques, Shawls, etc., for tourists.
$8·00 Shetland Shawls, another good lot.
BOYS' CLOTHING ROOM.
Summer Jackets reduced from $3·50 to $2·00.
Linen Garibaldis, a good assortment.
Boys' Clothing generally reduced in price.
WHITE PIQUE.
Extra Qualities White Corded, at $1·00 and $1·12½.
Good Show White Pique, at 75 cents.
Fine Stock White Goods, Hdkfs., Hosiery, etc.
BLACK SILKS.
A complete stock, from $1·40 to $6·00 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 40 to 65 cents.
Black Glossy Mohair Alpacas, 75 cents to $1·50.
Black Wool Delaines, extra cheap.
MUSLINS
Of every width and quality, low down prices.
Shirtings and Sheetings, wholesale prices by the piece.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
Tickings from 25 cents up to finest made.
Flannels, Good White Domet, at cents.
Flannels, Grey twilled extra, for 37½ cents.
Flannels, the right kinds for suits, etc.
Brown Huck and other Towelings. [1 2 stuth4p

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE.
Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2½ yards wide Sheeting 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doyliles, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,
2 29 ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
TO THE LADIES.
LINEN CAMBRICS,
PRINTED FOR DRESSES
WHITE FOR BODIES.
These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37 and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·25; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c. Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 816 ARCH STREET
Novelties Opening Daily.
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·00.
WHITE GOODS,
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 7 10 1m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1864.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes Drawn on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

DRY GOODS.
COOPER'S,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.
A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 62c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.
COOPER'S,
6 15 stuth4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

DAMAGED BLANKETS.—WE HAVE RECEIVED Two Hundred and Forty-seven Pairs of Fine Twilled All-wool BLANKETS, damaged at the burning of the Factory.
Many of these Blankets have only the slightest soil, some entirely clean, some badly torn, and some very much soiled.
Those who want Blankets for the coming winter may now save many dollars by buying of this lot.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $3 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $4·50 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $5 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $5·25 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $6·50 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $7·50 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $8·75 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $9·75 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $11 per pair.
R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
8 3 smth3t No. 1021 MARKET Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.
It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.
WILLIAM MASON,
7 8 PROPRIETOR.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BY JOSEPH E. HUGHES, formerly of the Ocean House. One square from the depot and the ocean.
Board $3 per day, or $16 to $18 per week [7 25mths10t

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.
HOSIERY.
A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.
GLOVES,
In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
8 5 tuths] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—All the ladies of Frankfort wore mourning on the 16th ult., that day being the anniversary of the entrance of the Prussians into the city.

—The Bishop of Hereford, England, is in such an entire state of mental prostration as o be altogether past work.

—Another new opera by M. Offenbach, *La Permission de Dix Heures*, has been produced at Ems, with entire success.

—Reverses in business and four feet of rope were the causes of death in the case of a Milwaukee merchant.

—Letters from Constantinople state that the Sultan has directed a commission for the purpose of establishing a code in his dominions based on the Code Napoleon.

—A Swedish tenor, Herr Labatt, a singer of great popularity at the Royal Theatre at Stockholm, has entered into an engagement to appear at Her Majesty's Theatre next summer.

—While the King of Sweden is on his travels, Sweden and Norway are, in accordance with their political constitution, governed by a council of Regency, of which Prince Oscar is President.

—The Rev. F. E. Baker, Vicar of Allensmore, Herefordshire, England, who died recently, was a worthy man, but somewhat eccentric. He would pull off his coat and go and break stones on the road, allowing the workman to rest in the meantime.

—Fuad Pasha, the celebrated Minister of Abdul-Aziz, made a speech in England, in which he described the Eastern question as one of economics rather than politics. "Railroads, commercial activity, and progress," he said, "would soon give a different aspect to the tangled skein of Eastern affairs."

—Sir Moses Montefiore having received most heartrending accounts of the sufferings of his co-religionists in Moldavia, has determined, notwithstanding his great age, to proceed from England on a charitable mission to Jassy, to exercise his influence on behalf of the sufferers.

—The common nightly receipts at Niblo's Garden are $1800. In view of this it is amusing to read in the French papers that the receipts at a recent performance of the *Biche au Bois*, at the Porte St. Martin, reached the unprecedented sum of 7142 francs, or less than $1400.

— General Heintzelman, heretofore connected with the Fifth Military District, and stationed in Texas, has been ordered by the War Department, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, to report in New York, and await further orders.

—Considerable interest has been excited in Bengal by the death of the Hon. Sumlonath Pundit, the only native yet found worthy of a seat on the bench of an Indian High Court. The deceased judge was of Cashmere origin; his family never intermarried with Bengalees, and he kept aloof from all Bengalee usages. He began life on £24 a year as a clerk, and then went to the native bar.

—During the centenary, Francis, the ex-King of Naples, held quite a Royal Court in Rome. He kept open house, and received four thousand visitors attached to the old *régime*. It is said that a large number of brigands took part in the celebration, and it was remarked that for a few days brigandage almost entirely ceased.

—A noble inventor has just appeared in the person of the Earl of Caithness. His lordship has made and patented a compass, which is said to be a great improvement on those now in use. The inventor claims for it a superiority to most of the influences by which compasses are liable to be vitiated. It has been tested on the Clyde, and seems to have given great satisfaction.

—The Sultan's visit to Lady Palmerston was paid by his Majesty at his own special desire, and was the only private visit he paid in England. The Sultan said that Lord Palmerston was the Englishman he had most desired to see, and that, as he had been removed by inexorable fate, it was his (the Sultan's) wish to pay homage to his name by visiting her ladyship.

—When Victor Hugo's comedy, the *Burgraves*, was produced with very qualified success, a reaction in favor of the classic, as opposed to the romantic school of dramas having set in, he had in his portfolio a new drama almost finished, entitled *Les Deux Jumeaux*. This work, already received at the Comédie, Victor Hugo threw aside in disgust, and it has remained to this day incomplete. It is hoped it will now be given to the world. It turns upon the adventures of the Man in the Iron Mask. M. Hugo has adopted the view, which M. Alexandre Dumas subsequently worked out very ingeniously in his *Vicomte de Bragelonne*, that the man in question was a brother of Louis XIV.

—The female Australian black swan in the Zoological Gardens, of Lyons, France, a short time since laid two eggs, and as she did not seem anxious to sit upon them, they were placed among six others produced by a white swan. All eight birds were hatched, and all were of the same greyish hue. But the male and female old birds instinctively discovered the intruders, and maltreated them so much that one died, the other being rescued with some difficulty. It is at present thriving, and the black plumes which distinguish its race are beginning to appear.

—The Tribunal of Police of the Canton of Vaud, in Switzerland, has lately been engaged in trying a young man named Piquilloud, charged with having for some time past practised medicine and surgery in female attire. It appeared that he had succeeded in completely disguising himself as a woman, and had obtained, under the name of Miss Abbots, and in the quality of an American, admission into several families, offering his services chiefly to ladies. The fraud was detected by a hair-dresser, to whose shop he went to purchase a chignon. It was found that he could only be convicted of the illegal exercise of his profession, and on that count the Court condemned him to one month's imprisonment.

—In his novel of "Norwood," Henry Ward Beecher discourses as follows concerning the uture life of horses:—

"What do you think becomes of horses, Hiram, when they die?" said Rose.

"Wal, Miss Rose, it's my opinion that there's use for horses hereafter, and that you'll find there's a horse-heaven. There's Scripture for that, too."

"Ah!" said Rose, a little surprised at these confident assertions. "What Scripture do you mean?"

"Why, in the Book of Revelations! Don't give an account of a white horse, and a red horse, and black horses, and grey horses? I've allers 'sposed that when it said Death rode on a pale horse, it must have been grey, 'cause it had mentioned white ones already. In the ninth chapter, too, it says there was an army of two hundred thousand horsemen. Now, I should like to know where they got so many horses in heaven if none of 'em that die off here go there? It's my opinion that a good horse 's a darned sight likelier to go to heaven han a bad man!"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION — ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON ENGINE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—Last night the city was enlivened by martial music from numerous bands, and the display of brilliant torches and fireworks. The occasion was in honor of the Washington Engine Company of Brooklyn, which arrived at 8 o'clock last night at Walnut street wharf, amid the cheers of hundreds of the representatives of the Fire Department of this city, in connection with many from Camden. The procession moved in the following order over the route named:—Up Walnut to Third, up Third to Chesnut, up Chesnut to Ninth, up Ninth to Spring Garden (on north side) to Thirteenth, down Thirteenth to Arch, up Arch to Fifteenth, down Fifteenth to Fitzwater, down Fitzwater to Tenth, down Tenth to Wharton, up Wharton to Eleventh, up Eleventh to Reliance Engine House, and there dismiss. The procession was formed as follows:—

Band.
Harmony Hose, 58 men.
Steamer.
James Pollock, Marshal.
Hope Hose, 14 men.
R. T. Gill, Marshal.
Assistance Engine, 15 men.
Martin Killack, Marshal.
Warren Hose.
Band.
58 men, with hose carriage.
Robert Motherwell, Marshal.
Band.
Engine.
120 men, with steamer of the Washington Engine Company.
The Visiting Firemen.
Washington Engine, of Brooklyn.
72 men, wearing black coats and caps.
John Cunningham, Marshal.
Band of the Fourteenth Regiment New York State militia.
United States Hose, of Camden, 12 men.
Charles J. Baldwin, Marshal.
Southwark Engine, 14 men.
G. W. Gowe, Marshal.
Fairmount Engine, 14 men.
Marshal.
Dusters burlesque.
Steam Fire Company dressed in a fantastical manner, having with them an imitation steamer, drawn by four mules, and preceded by a band numbering 101 men.
J. Branson Carr, Marshal.

ESCAPED FROM THE HOSPITAL.—Henry Forrest, who attempted to murder his wife in the office of Alderman Hibberd, a few weeks ago, and afterwards cut his own throat, made his escape from the Pennsylvania Hospital on Tuesday night by scaling the wall. This is the thirtieth person who has seucceeded in making his escape from the hospital within our recollection, under similar circumstances. Such criminals should be placed in the prison hospital.

A SERIOUS FALL.—Yesterday afternoon George Nichols, residing in Brown street, above Tenth, while engaged in repairing the roof of a house in Brandywine street, below Broad, slipped to the pavement with a bucket of hot pitch. He was seriously injured about the head from the fall, and was badly scalded with the pitch. His injuries are such a character as to leave but little hope for his recovery. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—John Moore, a member of the Third District Police, while attempting to get on the front platform of a passenger car at Seventh and South streets, yesterday morning, was thrown under the car and dragged some distance. One of his arms, a collar bone, and several ribs were broken. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he died in a few hours. Mr. Moore was fifty years old, and he leaves a wife and family. He resided in the southern part of the city.

Brisbin to Semmes.

General Brisbin, of Kentucky, replies at length to "Admiral" Semmes' "communication," which appeared on Friday. It will be remembered that the "Admiral" expressed a desire to fight, but implied, in advance, that General Brisbin would neither send nor accept a challenge. The latter replies:—

"You certainly could not expect me to challenge a perjured traitor. By-the-way, can you tell me the difference between stealing a pocket-book from a man and stealing a gunboat from a Government?"

He adds:—

"Army officers are quiet men, who attend to their own business, and are not afraid of anybody. They will not permit conquered Rebel editors to subdue them with impunity for their loyal opinions; and whatever may be your experience with me, my advice to you is, hereafter, to remember who and what you are—mind your own affairs, and let Union officers alone."

The Memphis *Bulletin's* editor has evidently woke up the wrong individual.

A Surgical Operation in the Days of the Incas.

The *British Medical Journal* says:—"M. Broca has presented to the Academy a most remarkable anatomical preparation. It is a skull found in the tomb of the Incas four miles from the city of Cuzco. M. Broca believes that the skull belonged to an individual who underwent at the same time a fracture and a denudation of the frontal bone. The curious part of it is that the bone shows traces of having undergone the operation of trephining. A circular white spot is visible, which shows necrosis of a portion of the bone; and all around it the rarefied tissue has evidently been the seat of an osteitis, the commencement of eliminative action. M. Nélaton has examined the preparation, and calculates that the patient survived the operation about fifteen days. The opening is of a lozenge shape, and about twelve millimetres in diameter. M. Broca thinks that the operation was performed with a gouge."

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.—The Scientific Association of France promises to effect more for scientific purposes than any other continental society. Already it has expended 78,000 francs in scientific investigations and experiments. Its *Bulletin* in future is to be a weekly instead of a monthly publication.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 2tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHARLES RUMPP.
PORTE-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,
NO. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Below Arch, Philadelphia.

Porte-Monnaies,	Pocket-Books,
Portfolios,	Satchels,
Dressing Cases,	Work Boxes,
Cigar Cases,	Bankers' Cases,
Cabas,	Purses,
Money Belts,	Etuies, etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [7 20tf

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·03	MOON RISES	morn.
SUN SETS	7·07	HIGH WATER	8·17

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.				
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July	20
Celia	London	New York	July	20
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	July	24
Morning Star	Havre	New York	July	24
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	July	27
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July	30
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Aug.	3
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Aug.	3
FOR EUROPE.				
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Aug.	8
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	10
England	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	10
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug.	10
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug.	10
Baltic	New York	Bremen	Aug.	10
C of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	14
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	14
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.				
Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug.	8
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Aug.	8
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug.	—
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Aug.	10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Aug.	10
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Aug.	13
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug.	15
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug.	22
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Aug.	24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Ship Althea, Wark, Bremen, Rose, Ambuhl & Co.
Brig C. C. Clary, Bryant, Manzanilla, Madeira & Cabada.
Brig C. Wesley, Colson, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr R. Law, York, Stonington, E. V. Glover.
Schr S. Bruen, Mershon, Wilmington, N. C., S. Bolton & Co.
Schr M. E. Vancleaf, McCobb, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Neptune, Blizzard, Washington, Audenried, Norton & Co.
St'r F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Vineland, Borden, Baltimore, Captain.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Barque Ormus, Pettingill, 18 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips.
Schr Vicksburg, Kendall, 5 days from Bangor, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Co.
Schr F. Keating, Daniels, 8 days from Portland, with heading to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr M. E. Vancleaf, McCobb, 8 days from Portsmouth, in ballast to captain.
Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, 6 days from Richmond, in ballast to J. T. Justus.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. M. Felton, Davis, 6 hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain. Passed off the Ledge Light one barque, bound up.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.
Ship John Good, Crowell, for Philadelphia, at London 25th ult.
Steamship Melita, Sumner, hence, at Liverpool 25th ult., and entered out for Boston.
Barques Schamyl, Crosby, and Louisa Cook, Cook, for Philadelphia, at London 25th ult.
Barque Harvest Moon, Bartlett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 20th ult.
Barque Aurora, Norberry, hence for Cronstadt, in the Sound 20th ult.
Barque Merrimac, Marshall, from Messina for Philadelphia, was repairing at Gibraltar 20th ult.
Brig Plover, Doody, hence, at Swinemunde 21st ult.
Brig J. Coffill, Coffill, hence for London, sailed from Falmouth 26th ult.
Brig Eurus, Yates, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th inst.
Brig Venus, Espy, hence, at St. John, N. B., 6th inst.
Schr Comet, Dow, from Lanesville for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 4th inst.
Schr J. Clark, Fowler, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New London 4th inst.
Schr Camilla, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 6th inst.
Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, hence, at Salem 5th instant.
Schrs J. H. Gallagher, Gallagher, and S. Eddy, Letts, hence, at Washington 5th inst.
Schr Henrietta, Simmons, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 5th inst.
Schr Uncas, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 5th inst.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, hence for Richmond, sailed from Norfolk 5th inst.
Steamer New York, Marshall, hence, at Georgetown 6th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
Notice is hereby given that the second class iron buoy placed to mark Witch Rock, entrance to Portland harbor, Me., went adrift from its moorings July 22. It will be replaced as soon as practicable.
By order of the Lighthouse Board.
JOHN POPE.
Lighthouse Inspector, First District.
Portland, July 30, 1867.

Captain Wallace, of the steamer Louisa Moore, reports that the buoys off Newbern bar, N. C., have shifted about one mile to the southward, caused by the gale of August 1.

The late NE. gale has made a great alteration in the bar at the mouth of the river, by the formation of a sand island, one hundred yards in length, which is out a foot at low water. This island is across the middle of the bar, with the lights a little open to the northward and consequently in the direct track of vessels bound in and out of the harbor.
Newburyport, August 1.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1867. }

Will be sold at public auction, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Q. M. U. S. A., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, August 19, at 10 A. M., a large lot of quartermaster stores rated as unserviceable, among which are the following:—

30 2-h. ambulances,	55 lanterns,
63 4-h. wagons,	2,683 horse and mule collars,
10 2-h. wagons,	1,094 trace chains,
10 2-h. spring do.,	3,610 halter chains,
30,000 lbs. scrap iron,	1,124 breast chains,
6,000 lbs. old horse-shoes,	421 asst. bridles,
1,500 lbs. iron wire,	246 saddle bags,
15,912 carriage bolts,	115 saddle blankets,
830 lbs. old rope.	237 horse covers,
500 yds. cocoa matting,	646 wagon covers,
28 yds. carpet,	2,457 H. and M. hames,
1 hose reel,	2,075 head halters,
20 hand trucks,	408 sets asst. harness,
2,009 feet assorted hose, large and small,	100 wagon and amb. wheels,
259 office chairs,	50 anvils,
101 McC. saddles,	54 B. S. wagon whips,
23 scales, platform and counter,	56 vises, assorted,
106 shovels, L. and S. handle,	20 tool chests,
	402 planes, assorted,
	195 saws, assorted,
	156 oil stones,

with tools of all kinds, bridles, bits, horse medicines, wagon tongues, chisels, axes; saddlers', blacksmiths', and carpenters' tools, etc. etc. etc.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
8 7 10t] Bvt. Brig.-Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GEN.'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867. }

Proposals are invited, and will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, August 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer COSMOPOLITAN, belonging to the United States, at now lying at Fardy's Wharf, South Baltimore.
7 31 13t] STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF CHARLES S. LUKENS, DECEASED.
Letters of Administration upon above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against said Estate to present them to
ALBERT E. LUKENS, Administrator,
Quakertown, Bucks county, Pa.,
or to his Attorney, ISAAC GERHART,
8 1 that* No. 126 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 12t

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS OR PAIN DESTROYER,
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS,
SPRAINS,	NOSE,
SORE THROAT,	STOMACH,
TOOTHACHE,	—
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.
The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.........50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.........$1·00
Quarts in bottle.........$1·75
* Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.........$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.........$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.........$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 1tuths 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHIL
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders for Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 1m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 South FIFTH Street,
(One Door below Chesnut).
ESTABLISHED 1862.
Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, and in any amount.
Our stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and *all orders filled and forwarded on the day of receipt.* United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully and gratuitously given.
The commission is payable in stamps.
The following rates are allowed:—
On $25.........TWO PER CENT.
On $100.........THREE PER CENT.
On $300 and upwards.........FOUR PER CENT.
All orders, etc., should be sent to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.
This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 7 3tuthsm

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10§ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu



CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2§

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp§ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 8 3m Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
NO. 141 DOCK STREET.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 1 1§

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 2 PHILADELPHIA.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 11§p

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc,
11 11smth§rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16§

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
5 26§ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1§ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Sold at factory prices by
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
WATCH CASE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] Manufactory, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.
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Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
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HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
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E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
OFFER IN
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ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,
AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT
REDUCED PRICES.
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912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
3 2 6m VANKIRK & CO.

Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1867.

Sham Democracy in Pennsylvania.

THERE are two distinct elements in the Democratic party of this State. The one, and the chief, element is composed of those persons who, during our recent great war, sympathized with the Rebels, who resisted all the war measures adopted by the Government, who preferred the dissolution of the Union to the suppression of the Rebellion, who rejoiced over Rebel victories and mourned over Rebel defeats; in a word, those who are best known and described as "Copperheads." The other element is composed of those who may be termed War Democrats, those who were loyal to the Government, but who have still clung to the Democratic organization. It is needless to state that the Copperhead element is the dominant one. It completely controls the organization of the party, names its candidates, and dictates its platforms. We can see no indication that the War Democrats exert even a restraining influence upon the public course of the party. They give it their votes, but they neither shape its policy nor receive its offices.

There are sufficient reasons why the Democratic party of this State should be so thoroughly and violently of the Copperhead order. Nowhere else in the North was the Democracy so completely debauched by pro-slavery doctrines, so cringing and abject in its self-imposed servitude to the slave power, as in Pennsylvania. In New York a large portion of the party—the entire "Barnburner" wing, as it used to be called—had imbibed a good degree of Northern tone and spirit from such leaders as Silas Wright, the Van Burens, and others. Throughout the West Douglas was the master-spirit of the party, and when he finally broke with the slave power, emancipated the best portion of his followers. In New England the Democracy was in a hopeless minority, but had been educated up to something of manliness and independence by the very atmosphere of Republicanism in which it lived. But in Pennsylvania, under the lead of James Buchanan, the Democratic party had become the merest tool in the hands of the slave oligarchy. It had no higher ambition than to wear the collar and do the bidding of the haughty slave lords of the South. It had lost all spirit, all independence, all manliness, all devotion to principle, and, as the event has proved, all patriotism and loyalty also. In the election of 1860, while the lion-hearted Douglas carried with him the masses of the Democratic party throughout the North and West generally, in Pennsylvania he received but a handfull of votes, the greater portion of the party going it blind for Breckinridge on his ultra pro-slavery and State-sovereignty platform.

When the final breach came, therefore, it found the Democracy of Pennsylvania utterly and completely demoralized. Poor old imbecile Buchanan, sitting still and letting the secessionists have their will, was its appropriate figure-head. There was not loyal life enough in the party to get up a healthy reaction. It had been drugged and stupefied by pro-slavery narcotics until it was past recovery. It saw nothing in the country worth saving except the accursed institution of slavery—nothing worthy of loyalty except its old master, the slave power.

It learned nothing by the progress of the war. The sight of the dear old flag borne on a hundred battle-fields, and consecrated by the blood of thousands of brave men, awakened in it no emotions. It absolutely went into the contest of 1863, with Judge Woodward as its candidate for Governor on the issue that slavery was *morally right!*

And thus it has fought the great revolution at every step. To-day, if its leaders could have *their way*, they would put everything back where it was in 1861. They would rejoice at nothing so much as to see the old slave power once more dominant in this country. While all the rest of the world is looking forward, and advancing towards the light, the Democracy of Pennsylvania is looking backward towards the dark ages. Retrogression is its watchword. Illiberal, bigoted, obstinate, unreasoning, it has no sympathy with the advancement, the liberality, the culture of the age. The old virus of pro-slaveryism is in its bones, and will never come out.

We submit that it is high time for the element which we have called the War Democrats to cut loose from this body of living death. They have vastly more in common with the Republicans than they have with these Copperheads. A man may sometimes do more good by staying in his party, and attempting to correct its errors and elevate its tone, than he can by forsaking it; but in such a case as this, where folly and falsehood have become chronic, where the evil is so strong and the good so weak, where the whole tendency of the organization is downward, every honest, liberal-minded lover of republican institutions should at once forsake it. Grant that the Republican party has its errors of doctrine or policy, yet its whole tendency is *liberal*, towards the elevation of the masses, the extension of popular rights and privileges, and in the direct line of the normal development of our principles of free government. The Republican party, to-day, is the best organ and exponent of distinctively American principles that the world has ever seen. No other organization ever offered so fine a field for the young man. Its very errors are those of youth, of abounding life, of overflowing strength. Its fundamental doctrines are those grand principles of freedom and equality which have given to our country a growth and a greatness hitherto unknown among nations. It must inevitably be the great *national* party of the future. As such, it opens wide its doors to the young, the liberal, the ardent, the enthusiastic, the ambitious—in a word, to *all* who love our free institutions, and would see them attain to their fullest development and their most resplendent glory.

The Effort to Make Racing Respectable.

A NUMBER of gentlemen in New York city have been for several years past making a determined effort to raise the science of horse-racing from the disrepute in which it is held in the United States, and to place it on an equality with any other sport in which people can without disgrace indulge. In their efforts they have been compelled to contend against an immense amount of opposition—an opposition as deep-seated as any of the opinions of our people. From earliest infancy the youth of America have been accustomed to rank horse-racing with gambling and dog-fighting, and to look upon every one who patronizes it as a blackleg or a prize-fighter. All the traditions of our childhood, as taught to us by the Sunday School books, tell us how the little boy who went to horse-races and stole apples came to the gallows. And when we remember the influence against which the New York gentlemen, headed by Jerome and Benner, have to contend, we may well doubt the issue of the battle. So far as we are concerned, we have little or no sympathy with those who are seeking to elevate the turf into a position of respectability. We do not base our opposition on the intrinsic wrong which might result from a general popularization of the sport, but we look at the example furnished us by Great Britain, and take the instances so often quoted by the advocates of racing as the ground for our steadfast opposition to the success of the attempts of the sporting men of the Empire City. We have the case of England frequently dinned in our ears, and are told to look at the effect in that country, and see the error of our ways in keeping it out of this. We have looked at the workings of the system in the "Mother Country," and are at a loss to discern, from the examination, any good ground for its introduction here. In fact, the reverse is the case; and we are only more and more confirmed in our opinion that to make racing respectable would endanger public morality, promote gambling, and create vice. Let us see the effect of the Derby of the present year, and judge for ourselves. All over the country, from the south to the north, from the Isle of Man to the Tweed, almost every potboy, hostler, tradesman, and gentleman had money staked on the result of the contest. All classes were impregnated with the fever for gambling. Every one bet according to his means. The poor took their hard-earned sixpences, while the rich bet their pounds by the thousand. As a sample of the excess to which this was carried, it is declared that Mr. Chaplain, the owner of the winner, won £220,000 on the result, while a number of noble Earls and Baronets were reduced to beggary, or saved only by the interposition of the rich merchants of London. It is estimated by the London *Times* that nearly £5,000,000 changed hands on that day. Here, then, are our data on which to calculate the evils of such an institution as the Derby. The fruits of years of industry, the vast capital of millions, are allowed to be lost to the legitimate owners by the result of a horse-race. Labor is paralyzed by such a revelation. Of what good are the usual incentives to honest industry, when such a vast amount of the fruits of that industry are without an effort secured by others? That natural security which is only provided for a nation whose production and consumption are the criterion of value, is here done away with, and, independent of the deleterious effects on individuals, which do not admit of estimation, we see the whole trade of the land injured by the indulgence in this sport.

With this instance of the effects of the popularizing of horse-racing, we are told by the clique in New York that we are old-womanish, and behind the age, because we do not lend it our enthusiastic support. The journals of Philadelphia are called slow and provincial, because we do not seek to create a fever in favor of the sport by publishing long accounts of a race, and seeking to elevate a practice which is now generally frowned down. The present condition of the game of the turf is a sufficient guarantee that, as long as it continues in this condition, there will be no general indulgence in betting on the result of any particular race. There is nothing lower, we believe, except cock-fighting and dog-fighting. At present the prize-ring is the most respectable. The effort made by the New York Club probably will not be successful, but should they succeed, we cannot but think that morality would be injured, and all the evils attendant on gambling be rendered popular, so as to injure the trade of our country, and reduce to indigence those who now are rich, while the worst class of society would be the only ones who would derive benefit from the success of the attempt. We therefore cannot extend to it that support which we heartily give to most popular amusements.

PRINCE ALBERT.—That the late Prince Consort of England was a very good boy is evident from the tender biography of the Queen. That he was not unlike other boys is evident from the following letter to his father, written when he was six years old:—

"1825.—Dear Papa—The day before yesterday we went to see the Hof-Marshal, and yesterday the Colonel. Our Finches have such a fine house to live in! Think of me very often, and bring me a doll that nods its head.

"Your little ALBERT."

The Case of George W. Winnemore.

On our eighth page to-day will be found a verbatim report of a conversation which was held yesterday afternoon with George W. Winnemore, the unfortunate man who is now patiently awaiting his execution for the murder of Mrs. Dorcas Magilton, a few months since. Our account of this interview will certainly be read with interest, not only by those who have a morbid curiosity concerning the words and acts of men who are notorious for their crimes, but as well by those who make the vagaries of humanity a special study. The singular religious belief of the prisoner would be remarkable under any circumstances, and situated as he is, it is invested with a melancholy and peculiar interest. It is doubtful if any one can rise from its perusal without entertaining strong doubts of the sanity of the man. There are few or none among those who have carefully read the testimony elicited at his trial who will pretend to doubt that Mrs. Magilton met her death at his hands. His counsel, it is true, have maintained his innocence from first to last; but it should be understood that it is only in his technical and legal innocence that they believe. While no one will maintain his innocence of the killing of Mrs. Magilton, they and many others believe that, if the blood of Mrs. Magilton is upon his hands, the act was committed by him while laboring under one of those remarkable fits of mental wandering and passionate fury which he himself has so vividly described. Winnemore himself is firm and persistent in the declaration of his entire innocence; and we do not doubt that he is sincere in his belief, and that he has never had the faintest recollection of having done injury to a single human creature. It matters not, however, what we or any others believe; for a jury of his peers have declared his guilt, and the extreme penalty of the law will undoubtedly be visited upon him at the appointed time.

THE EMBRYO POPE.—The statement brought by the cable that Bishop Dupanloup, of Paris, is a prominent candidate for the Papal succession at the death of Pius IX, is either an error or a very significant fact. Since the time of Adrian VI, in the year 1523, no prelate has been eligible, practically, to the Papal chair unless he was an Italian by birth. The peculiar union of temporal and spiritual power in the Head of the Church, and the vastness of the influence attaching to the office, since the reign of Leo X, had compacted and organized that sovereignty, and made the Papacy too tempting a prize to be open for the intrigues and strifes of different nations; and so, by common consent, for nearly three centuries and a half, Italians alone have been eligible in the election by the College of Cardinals. If Napoleon really intends to press one of his own men upon the College, and, as it were, force the succession out of Italy, it must betoken some further move in connection with his well known views concerning the separation of temporal and spiritual sovereignty. But the probability is that the rumor is only a rumor. In the first place, the venerable Pius IX still lives, and is in remarkably good health. Till he is dead there cannot be much of a struggle over his successor.

PUNISHING VOTERS.—The Chicago *Tribune*, commenting on the statement that the Tennesseeans are discharging from their employ the negroes who voted the Republican ticket, says:

"So far from driving the negroes from the Republicans, this vindictive policy will make them all the stronger in their attachment to that party and its principles. It will convince them of the utter falsity of the professions of friendship and kindness for the black man with which the Rebels were so profuse prior to the election, and inevitably confirm them in the wise choice they made when they determined to support the party that had enfranchised them. It will make the negro an enemy where he was before a friend, and, like everything that is done in wickedness and malice, will rebound on the head of the evil-doer."

"MERRY."—In her memoir of Prince Albert, the Queen uses the word merry in a sense not common on our side of the water. She speaks of the Prince as "amiable, natural, unaffected, and merry," and she dwells with great comfort upon the solid pleasures of a "peaceful, quiet, yet merry life" in the country, as far more durable than the amusements in London.

The Stanton-Johnson Imbroglio—A Curious Plot Against General Grant.

There is a story told here in connection with the Johnson-Stanton imbroglio which ought to be mentioned, though I by no means vouch for its truth. It is said that a prominent Republican official here, in the interest of the radical element, and of course opposed to General Grant, waited upon the President not long ago, and had an interesting conversation relative to the Presidential succession. It is alleged that the radical politician then and there revealed a plan for the destruction of General Grant's chances for the nomination, and proposed to the President to join in the plot. The hints thrown out that Grant will be called to the War Office in case of Stanton's removal are supposed to be a part of the plot. Should Grant accept, it is hoped that he will thus be committed to the Johnsonian policy, and that the public confidence in him will fade away. Whether this story be true or not, it is certain that the Wade Phillips extremists are desperate, seeing that the conservative strength of the Republican party and the better branch of the Democracy are certain, according to the present aspect of affairs, to be in favor of Grant's nomination. It would not be wonderful, therefore, should this story be verified, for the radicals are ready to jump at the most desperate chance of destroying Grant's popularity.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

PHILADELPHIA CEMETERY.—An adjourned meeting of the Lotholders will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, August 8th, at the GOOD INTENT HOSE HOUSE, No. 602 SPRUCE street. Punctual attendance is requested, as important business will be acted on.
S. B. BUTLAND, President.
Attest—E. M. BIRD, Secretary. 8 7 2t*

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4p tf

NINTH WARD.—AT A MEETING OF the UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE NINTH WARD, held at their hall, MERRICK and MARKET Streets, on August 5, 1867, the Association adopted the supplementary rules as agreed upon by the City Executive Committee, and the following places were selected for conducting the enrolment:—
First Division—S. E. corner of Eighth and Filbert streets.
Second Division—Newland's, No. 82 N. Ninth street.
Third Division—S. W. corner of Eleventh and Filbert streets.
Fourth Division—No. 1323 Market street.
Fifth Division—No. 18 S. Broad street.
Sixth Division—No. 1619 Market street.
Seventh Division—No. 1911 Market street
Eighth Division—No. 2129 Market street.
The enrolling officers will be in attendance at the above places between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. on the 6th, 7th, and 8th days of August.
By order of the Association
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President.
JOHN L. HILL, DAVID BEITLER, } Secretaries. 8 6 3t*

THIRTEENTH WARD—SEVENTH PRECINCT.—The Republican voters of the Seventh Election Division of Thirteenth Ward, are notified that the books for registering under the New Rules will be open from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M., on the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth of August, at the southwest corner of Sixth and Poplar streets. 8 5 3t*

NINTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH WARD.—The officers to conduct the registration of the Republican voters will sit for that purpose at the usual place of voting, NORTH Street, west of Eighteenth, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, on the evenings of the 6th, 7th, and 8th inst.
Every Republican voter in the Division is required to have his name registered, or be debarred the privilege of voting at the Delegate election. 8 6 3t

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
Twentieth Ward. [7 23 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Department of Highways until — o'clock P. M., —— for the Graduation, Masonry, and Bridge Superstructure of County Line Road, from Oak lane to Mill road, profile specifications and plans of which may be seen at the Department of Surveys
It will be necessary that the proposals shall specify prices for the following items, viz:—
Earth excavation, per cubic yard.
Loose rock, " " "
Masonry, " perch of 25 cubic feet.
Paving, " " " "
Retaining wall, " " " "
Rip Rap, " " " "
Coping (3 inch), " lineal foot.
Bridge superstructure, 4 feet span, per lineal foot.
" " 25 " " "
Foundation timber, per foot, B. M.
All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
8 7 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be re-opened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 26 5w Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD,
PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of the Company, and who have not yet paid the Ninth Instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said ninth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the tenth day of August, 1867.
By order of the Board.
7 27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair, stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
6 10 ws6m New York.

WHY IS DYSPEPSIA SO GENERAL? Simply because it is neglected or maltreated. Strike directly at the cause. Remove the acrid humors which engender it, from the stomach and bowels, with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and indigestion, with all its painful concomitants, is cured. 8 6 uths3t4p
SOLD BY EVERY DRUGGIST.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—PLEURISY.—Do you wish to curtail your medical expenses, and retain sound health? Use these medicines—they are adapted to every disease—for all inflammatory affections of the Chest, as Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, etc. The sanative properties of the Ointment have never been questioned by all who have used it—the Pills materially expedite the operation of the Ointment. Sold by all Druggists. 8 6 uths 6t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 fmw

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.—THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
STEINWAY & SONS
beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
this medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*
SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.
This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.
In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."
Warerooms, [3 2 4p
BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, $288 per year. *Washing, Ancient and Modern Languages*, and ornamental branches, extra. Winter Session opens September 19. For Catalogues, address
REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
8 6 tuths6w President.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
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Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists. 2 2 stuta14p

2000 YDS. UNION CASSIMERE
AT FIFTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.
LAST YEAR'S PRICE WAS $1 10.
A good opportunity is offered, in our sales of CHEAP WOOLLENS, for persons to secure GOOD BARGAINS for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
8 8 5t ABOVE WILLOW.

CLOSING SALES OF
AMERICAN AND BRITISH LAWNS,
AT 12½ AND 15 CENTS,
ORGANDIES AT TWENTY CENTS.
ALL GRADES AT A REDUCTION.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
8 8 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

12½ CENT CALICOES.
BEST LOTS, FOR THE PRICE, WE HAVE SOLD.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
8 8 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

SPEER'S PURE WINES.
CALIFORNIA PORT AND SHERRY,
SAMBURG PORT,
LA DELICAT, AND
LA PURISSIMA WINES.
These Wines we recommend to the public as positively pure. They are known to be such, and well worth the notice of all who use Wines. We recommend them to ladies and invalids, to the old and debilitated, because of their purity and strengthening qualities. The La Purissima is a delicate Sauterne or Dinner Wine.
For sale, wholesale or retail, by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
THE GRAND INVITATION DRESS BALL
OF THE SEASON
WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS HOUSE,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10.
Decorations by WM. A. ROLIN, Esq., of Philadelphia.
MUSIC BY THE WASHINGTON FULL ORCHESTRA. 8 7 3t

POSTPONED RACE.
EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY,
SEA BATH, ETC.
DOUBLE TEAM RACE.
To start from MARKET Street Wharf, at 6 o'clock A. M. Returning at 7:30 P. M.
FRIDAY, August 9.
EXCURSION FARE, $3·00. 8 7 2t

THE STEAMSHIP "CITY OF WASHINGTON," of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier 45, North River, at Noon, on
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14,
For Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $130; Steerage, $30—Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 8 5t No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER
WILL REMOVE HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO NO. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
AUGUST 1. [7 20 stuthtf4p

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

BOARDING WANTED AT ATLANTIC CITY.—Wanted, boarding for a lady, two small children, and servant, in a cottage at Atlantic City. Address, stating terms (which must be moderate), location, etc.,
8 5 4t "Ocean," Evening Telegraph Office.

LATOUR OIL.
500 BASKETS LATOUR OLIVE OIL to arrive per brig Rosslyn, and for sale by
F. LAVERGNE, Agent,
8 8 12t* No. 102 Walnut street.

TENTS, CANVAS, ETC.—2-HAND ARMY Tents, suitable for Camp Meetings, Hunting Parties, etc.; "Awnings," etc. Also, 500 Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, etc., for sale low, by
8 2 6t* A. PURVES & SON, SOUTH and PENN.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4p

EXCURSIONS.
DELIGHTFUL SHADE, RE freshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*
FOR CAPE MAY ON TUES DAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7:30 A. M.
Fare..... $2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, " "
Children, $1·25, " "
Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.
G. H. HUDDELL.
N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH Street. 8 6 6t
FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 6 8 6t
DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA RANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip..... 50 cents
Single ticket..... 30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook..... 20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.
EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. 7 25 3m
SPLENDID MUSIC IN THE GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing MONDAY, July 29. 25 15t*r

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN.
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 2m4p] E. W. CLARK & CO.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,
AT
NINETY-ONE
And Accrued Interest from July 1.
These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT.
Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States.
For further information call at
C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

AGENCY FOR SALE
OF
Union Pacific Railroad Bonds,
FIRST MORTGAGE,
Six Per Cent. Interest Payable in Gold,
FOR SALE AT (90) NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Government securities taken at the full market price in exchange for them.
Full particulars and pamphlets on application to
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
7 30 1m 4p No. 40 South THIRD Street.

THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS IS DIRECTED TO THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD, and selling at present at the LOW RATE OF NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
A full supply always on hand and for sale by
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
8 7 1m4p NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

HOLDERS OF
AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES
Should bear in mind that after the 15th of this month they will be worth only par.
They may be converted into FIVE-TWENTIES without delay, by applying to
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
8 3 2 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE MEAD ALLEY WHARF DISASTER—CONTINUATION OF THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—Coroner Daniels resumed the investigation in the late disaster at Mead alley wharf this morning. The following additional evidence was elicited.

William Welsh made the following statement:—

PHILADELPHIA, August 8, 1867.

Gentlemen:—Our chief clerk, Mr. R. Thomas, at your first meeting, furnished all the testimony that was then within our reach. We now supply this brief statement, which we understand is expected from us.

The wharf which was the seat of the unfortunate accident was completed about a year ago. In the permit for its construction, granted by the Port Wardens, it was required that a sluice or tideway; sixteen (16) feet wide should be left within sixty (60) feet from the end of the wharf. It was on the western or inner side of this sluice the accident occurred, supposed to have been caused by the current undermining the sixty-two strong piles that were driven close together to form the buttress. Mr. Strickland Kneass furnished the plan for the wharf, with specifications in detail, and also gave his personal oversight to its construction.

He is the Chief Engineer of this city; has high scientific skill, great practical experience, and enjoys, deservedly, universal confidence. Messrs. S. & O. Lownsbury built the wharf; they are experienced wharf-builders, and did the utmost to execute the work well and in strict accordance with the plan and specification. We thought it to be in every way solid and substantial. The wharf was in three parts, of an uniform width of seventy (70) feet.

The outer (62 feet) was crib-work sunk in about forty-five (45) feet water, then a sluice of sixteen (16) feet, the middle part (101 feet long) was on piles driven by a steam pile-driver into a solid foundation. The piles were, as is customary, cut off a little above low water level, their heads perfectly secured together and a platform of heavy timber placed thereon; then came another sluice of sixteen (16) feet, and the third or inner part (of 120 feet) was an old wharf crib-work widened by pile-work. The upper portion of the entire wharf is earth, seven or eight feet deep.

For a long while after a wharf is built, the earth covering always settles unequally, and as the woodwork is never perfectly water-tight, washes sometimes occur. The wharf builders had several times checked such washes, and refilled the surface, and on the day before the calamity, after a heavy rain, they were sent for to examine a settling in which rain water was standing, that prevented its use for landing cargo. Cunningham, the intelligent day watchman who was drowned, asked leave to fill up the depression with a cart-load of cinders, but one of our firm thought best to send for Mr. Lownsbury, who came, and, about an hour before the accident, gave his assurance of the perfect solidity of the wharf, and promised to stop any leak, if such could be found, at the next low tide.

In consequence of the puddle of rain water there was no sugar on the portion of the wharf which first sank, but this is not a material point, as the weight of earth on the wharf is seven times as great as that of all the sugar ever on it at one time.

Yours, respectfully, S. & W. WELSH.

To the Coroner's Jury.

Strickland R. Kneass sworn—Drew up the specifications of the wharf, which was about 318 feet in length; it contained two sluices, according to the plans as designated by the Board of Port Wardens; the first sluice is 18 feet wide and is 126 feet from the head of the dock, or at the end of the old dock, which old wharf was widened 27 feet with pile work, making the width 70 feet; beyond this sluice-way is a pier, built upon pile-work, about 101 feet long and 70 feet wide; then came a sluice 16 feet wide; then a crib built of solid wharfing, 62 by 70; this pile-work was built of piles placed four feet from centre to cenre, the length of the pier 4½ feet across the pier, driven down to the solid material; the tops of the piles were notched and tied, a screw being placed through them; upon the top a stick of timber about ten inches thick was placed, and bolted through into the head of the pile; on the top of this came a platform of ten inch flattened stuff; the piles of the wharf were tied together by this platform, which, laid on the top, received the filling of the wharf; at the face of the sluice double the number of piles were driven in and clamped in the same way; it is my impression that the current affected the first three or four piles, and washed the foundation away; yesterday I sounded at the end of the wharf as it now stands on both sides, and found that there was only fourteen feet at the end of the pile work, as it now stands, showing that that portion that had been torn off had not been washed away. I had the greatest confidence in Messrs. Lounsbury, who built the wharf. The piles I think were driven in four, five, or six feet. My opinion of the cause is that it was from the ebb tide coming against the pier and turning through that sluice and washing the foundation away from the outer row piles. The flood tide had exactly the same effect. In reconstructing the wharf I would make a different arrangement. I would place a solid pier there, on account of the current.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—

That the said John Cunningham, Charles N. Edwards, and Hudson B. Merryman came to their death by being drowned by the breaking down of the wharf of Messrs. S. & W. Welsh, at the foot of Mead alley, river Delaware.

From the evidence elicited before your jury it appears that the material and workmanship was good. We also are of the opinion that the disaster was caused by the strong current washing away the foundation and undermining the outer rows of piles along the sluice-way, causing them to give way.

THE WEATHER—A MONTH OF MIRACLES.—August is to be a month of remarkable phenomena. On to-morrow and Saturday the astronomers assure us we are to have another great meteoric shower, which it is presumed will exceed that of last Fall. As the weather will be cloudy, we shall probably miss much of this exhibition of celestial pyrotechny. On the 21st of this month Jupiter has to go without light at night, because of the disappearance of all of his satellites. This the astronomers declare will not be all "moonshine."

We hope the folks in Jupiter have good City Councils and gas companies, who will be able, at least partially, to illuminate the streets of the cities in that "other world." On the 29th of this month, there will be a total eclipse of "Old Sol," but in our country the phenomenon will occur before the sun gets up high enough to be seen. So our day will not be darkened by the occultation. Seven murderers are to be hung this month—two in New York, one in New Jersey, two in Pennsylvania, and one in Kentucky and Missouri each. These may not be considered meteorological matters, but the victims will either visit the heavens in the end, or go to some other place, according to the reader's religious fancy.

There is an old almanac statement that the great deluge occurred in the months of August and September, and connected with it is a singular prophecy, which, we fear, will fall true this time. It is that "if it should rain on the first day of August, it will rain for forty days and forty nights." That is, we shall have unsettled weather for that length of time. It did rain on the first of this month, and the heavens have been lachrymose ever since.

GREAT SHAKESPEARIAN REVIVAL.—The Walnut Street Theatre will be opened next Monday evening for the production of Shakespeare's great fairy spectacle, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, which is to be put upon the stage in a style of magnificence never before witnessed in this country. The cost of bringing out the "old play in new clothes" is estimated at thirty thousand dollars. The scenery is mostly by Telbin, the distinguished London artist, and embraces stage pictures of extraordinary beauty. The ballet will rival that which has made the *Black Crook* so successful in New York. The dresses and stage jewelry are exceedingly fine and costly. At a dress rehersal, last evening, we witnessed the general plot and text of the play as it will be delivered next week, and we were quite surprised to witness the even excellence with which the play has been cast by Mr. Roberts, the stage manager. Mr. T. J. Hemphill, the manager, has a *carte blanche* from Messrs. Booth & Clarke in the production of Shakespeare's masterpiece, and we are free to say that the privilege has been and will be used to the best advantage. *A Midsummer Night's Dream* will create quite a *furore* in our city next week.

WHAT WILL A MAN NOT DO FOR HIS LIFE.—An event transpired yesterday, which fully demonstrated the possibility of a man ignominiously fleeing to save his life. Aaron Hector, a colored man, stepped into a place in the rear of No. 717 Palm street, and presented to one Emanuel Johnson, in the presence of Hester, his wife, a bill, intimating that a settlement forthwith would be happily received. The two recipients of this favor grew wroth, fumed, and openly evinced their great wrath by at once pitching into, belaboring, and ejecting Aaron from their premises; and not content with this, assaulted, as it is alleged, with increasing violence, this gentleman in the yard. Aaron endeavored to free himself, but being unable, drew a pistol and fired it into the air, and by some magic influence his foes were "nowhere." The last seen was elevated pedals in rapid motion into the house. All the parties were arrested, and the two assailants were held for assault and battery in $800 bail each, and Hector was held to answer for carrying deadly weapons, by Alderman Massey.

A DIMINUTIVE GENIUS—THE SMALLEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—Yesterday the office of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH was visited by an extremely diminutive specimen of humanity, who walked under the flap of the counting desk with far greater ease than the ancient galleys of yore passed beneath the outstretched limbs of the Colossus of Rhodes. In an interesting conversation of some length, the particulars of his life were learned. Mr. Charles Rollin Decker was named after Rollin, the great historian. His birthplace was Pontotoc, Miss.

His parents, about the middle of his fourth year, removed from Pontotoc to the beautiful city of Memphis, Tenn. For the past fourteen years he has been a resident of that city. He attended school during the early period of his life, making rapid progress in the principal English branches. Since that time his avocation has been that of a news-dealer; his pleasing and agreeable manners, and modest reserve winning for him many admirers and warm-hearted friends in that great Southern emporium.

His mother, quite an old lady, being now fifty-three years of age, depends entirely upon him for support. His height is 31 inches; weight, 45 pounds; age, 19 years old the 22d of April next; and he is, without doubt, the smallest man of the nineteenth century. This is his first appearance in this city in a professional capacity, in the presence of many kind people who sympathize with one like him.

DEATH OF AN OLD PRINTER.—Mr. Washington Vallette, well known as the "General," an old typographer of our city, died in West Philadelphia yesterday, at the age of sixty-five years, after a long and distressing illness. Mr. Vallette was for many years a regular employe of the *Ledger* office, and was a remarkably steady workman, an upright man, and a faithful friend. He was a step-brother of the late Commodore La Vallette, of the Navy, and came from a respectable Huguenot ancestry, tracing their blood direct to the glorious days of good King Henry IV. Washington Vallette was an old and respected member of the Philadelphia Typographical Society, the Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, and Enterprise Lodge, No. 201, I. O. of O. F. His death, though not unexpected, will cause sincere grief among a large circle of old and young friends and acquaintances, as well as among his bereaved relatives.

A KNAVE.—Philip Mark yesterday made the round of innumerable junk shops, pawnbroker's establishments, tailor and boot shops, for the purpose of buying in a wholesale manner everything odd and old to be had, probably intending with such a variegated collection to establish a museum. He alleged that he had plenty of money, more than $600, but that he had nothing less than a $500 note with him, and desired to obtain the goods, and then pay for them when he could reduce the large note to smaller currency. His truthfulness was suspected, and he was arrested, and held by Alderman Shoemaker in $500 bail to answer at Court.

OUR FIREMEN VISITORS.—The members of the Washington Fire Company, of Brooklyn, who arrived last evening—a full account of their reception is given inside—are about the city to day sight-seeing, under the escort of some of our firemen. This morning they were formally welcomed to the city by Chief Lyle, of the Fire Department, who made some very appropriate remarks, which were well appreciated by his hearers. We doubt not that the visitors will be handsomely treated.

AN OWNER is wanted for a yawl boat, which was found lately by the Harbor Police back of Smith's Island. It is nearly new, with a yellow bottom, green gunwale, and painted a lead color inside. It is supposed that it was stolen from some Baltimore or Wilmington vessel. For information, inquire at the Harbor Station, Lieutenant Edgar, at Front and Noble streets.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Frank Harrold has been assaulted many times by a crowd of young men. Last night a party of them pitched into him at Olive and Twelfth streets, when he drew a knife and stabbed one severely in the thigh. He was held to await the result of the wounded man's injuries by Alderman Massey.

A DISHONEST BEGGAR WOMAN, named Mary Haggerty, aged forty-five, stepped into a tailor store on Coates street and asked for alms. While the sympathetic owner's back was turned, she appropriated two or three vest patterns and made off. She was arrested, and held by Alderman Massey to answer.

VIOLATING THE LIQUOR LAW.—Frederick Maheaddy, proprietor of the McLellan House, on Coates street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, was arrested for furnishing a man with liquor, notwithstanding the remonstrance of his wife. He was held in bail to answer by Alderman Pancoast.

STREET FIGHTS.—Matthew Berley and Michael McCulloch were arrested for disturbing the neighborhood of Nineteenth and Walnut streets with a street fight, in which both were pretty well battered. Alderman Tunison held them to answer.

PETTY LARCENY.—Joseph Forren was arrested for jumping over the fence which surrounds the yard of the dwelling No. 1612 Spruce street, and stealing a lot of nails. Alderman Tunison committed him.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Large assortment, different styles, impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck, selling at reduced prices to close out stock.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing off selling to close out stock, at very low prices.*

THE magnificent steel-plate engravings given at the time of purchase to those who take stock in aid of the Riverside Institute—a home for the gratuitous education of soldiers' and sailors' orphans—are well worth the examination of all lovers of the fine arts. There are no less than eight different representations, each engraving being finished in the most complete style, and a fit ornament for any parlor or drawing-room. The stock is sold at one dollar per share, and to each purchaser is awarded an engraving, valuable in proportion to the number of shares subscribed for. The five-dollar engraving, entitled "The Marriage of Pocohontas," given to those who purchase five shares of stock, are finished in the most approved manner, and will bear the inspection of the best judges. These engravings have long been retailed in this and other cities at eight dollars, while the other engravings could not be purchased for less than fifty per cent. more than it costs those who subscribe to the stock of the Riverside Institute. As a further inducement to aid in a good cause, there will be a grand distribution of $300,000 worth of presents among the stockholders, a guarantee being given that each share shall secure one present. With such inducements held out to our citizens to aid in erecting an institution of which the country is at this time so much in need, there should certainly be no delay, but the great work should be pushed rapidly forward to completion.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—LIVER COMPLAINT.—The insidious and destructive effects of "blue pill" on the system as a specific for this disease are now entirely superseded by the use of these mild, antiseptic, and vegetable remedies. They not only eradicate all traces of this complaint, but give vitality to the exhausted functions, vigor to the impaired constitution, and energy to the emaciated invalid. For indigestion, biliousness, heartburn, etc., they are the only safe cure. Sold by all Druggists.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—The lovers of fine Confections will find a superb assortment at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. He has also a fine display of Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Almonds, etc. Call on Jenkins!

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

WET OR DRY, HOT OR COLD, RICH OR POOR, all weathers and all peoples can be suited in purse or person with Clothing, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental. One visit will convince.

A CUP OF COFFEE OR TEA, such as you can get at Morse's Saloons, No. 902 and 904 Arch street—is very refreshing, especially for ladies out shopping.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

TO PRODUCE A FINE GROWTH OF NEW HAIR—
☞ Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
☞ Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
☞ Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits.
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

McBRIDE—HARVEY.—On the 6th instant, by the Rev. F. L. Robbins, Mr. DANIEL McBRIDE, Jr., to Miss FANNIE, daughter of John R. Harvey, Esq., of Dubuque, Iowa.

NEILL—BOVET.—On the 2d instant, at the Parsonage of the Scott M. E. Church, No. 1525 S. Fifth street, by the Rev. H. R. Calloway, JOSEPH C. NEILL to Miss LIZZIE J. BOVET, all of Philadelphia.

SWANK—TAYLOR.—On July 17, at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Whitemarsh, by the Rev. C. W. Bonnell, MATTHIAS J. SWANK, Jr., of Matanzas, Cuba, to Miss MARCIE ADELE TAYLOR, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BARTLING.—On the 7th instant, MARY JUSTICE, widow of the late William Bartling, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Robbins, No. 145 Main street, Bordentown, N. J., on Sixth-day, 9th month, the 9th, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BOYD.—On the 7th instant, ROBERT BOYD, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Twenty-first, above Spruce street, on Friday, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

BALL.—On the 5th instant, MADELEANE BALL, daughter of the late Charles Henry and Eliza M. Ball, aged 19 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Mr. Robert G. Simpson, No. 239 Christian street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

GARDEN.—On the 7th instant, JOHN GARDEN, son of Nathan and Fanny Garden, aged 1 year 7 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 2316 Pine street, on Friday, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CRAGER.—On the 6th instant, Mrs. BRIDGETTA, relict of the late Samuel Crager, of Roxborough, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 400 Green lane, Roxborough, on Friday next, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Leverington Cemetery.

GORDON.—On the 6th instant, WILLIAM C., son of George and Lottie Gordon, aged 3½ years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2132 Lombard street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

HUNT.—On the 7th instant, DRAPER BRINCKLE HUNT, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 609 S. Nineteenth street, below South, on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. To proceed to Montgomery Cemetery, Montgomery county, Pa., by 11 o'clock train from Ninth and Green streets.

MORRIS.—On the 7th instant, WILLIAM H. MORRIS, son of John Morris.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 318 Noble street, on Saturday at 3 o'clock.

PERRY.—On August 7, 1867, JANE PERRY, in the 81st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Joshua Isaacs, No. 1434 Lombard street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SLYHOFF.—On the 6th instant, HERBERT, son of Edward and Elizabeth Slyhoff, aged 3 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 170 Kirkbride street, Bridesburg, on Friday afternoon next at 4 o'clock.

TYER.—On the 7th instant, MAE, infant daughter of Charles and Fannie Tyre, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandparents, Webster street, below Broadway, Stockton, N. J., on Sunday next at 3 o'clock.

VALLETTE.—On the 7th instant, WASHINGTON VALLETTE, aged 65 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

BRACKETS, CHAINS, AND HOOKS OF several patterns, for suspending hanging baskets or bird cages, and a variety of styles of Wire Hanging Baskets, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS APproved by years of use, as producing smoother Ice Cream, and in much greater quantities, than most other Freezers, are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THEY ARE PARTICULARLY DESIRABLE in Hot Weather, because Chain Bolts permit chamber or other doors to be slightly opened, and thus permit ventilation, whilst they are as secure as other bolts. Brass and various patterns for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE [4 18Sp S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 19 3m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FLY NETS. KNEASS & CO., No. 631 MARKET Street, BIG HORSE in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p]

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA 29-5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions. Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7]5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

THIRD EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Constitutional Convention — Salute in Honor of the Result in Kentucky.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 8.—The Constitutional Convention has passed an order which requires the election of a new Comptroller and State Treasurer the coming fall, in place of Leonard and Fowler, the present incumbents.

The Democrats and returned Rebels fired a salute of two hundred guns last night for the Rebel triumph in Kentucky.

Falling of a Bridge.

UTICA, N. Y., August 8.—The long wooden bridge over the Broad Street Basin of the Erie Canal gave way yesterday, precipitating a team of horses, a loaded wagon, and the driver into the water. The driver was saved, but the team, belonging to a man named Mather, and valued at $600, were drowned.

Fatal Accident.

BUFFALO, August 8.—Mr. S. Loewi, of the firm of Loewi & Gerishopher, dry goods merchants of this city, fell from a car at the Central Railroad depot this morning, and was run over by three passenger cars and instantly killed. The body was dreadfully mangled.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Cotton dull at 28½c. Flour advanced 10@20c. for old, and is heavy for new; sales of 8000 bbls. State, $6'25@11; Ohio, $9'20@13; Western, $6'25@11; Southern new, $10'00@15. Wheat, 3@5c. higher; white California, $2'73; amber Southern, $2'28@2'30. Corn easier; sales of 50,000 bushels mixed Western at $1'19. Oats steady. Beef firm. Pork firm at $23'12½@23'15. Lard steady. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 102; Reading, 103; Canton Company, 40½; Erie, 69; Cleveland and Toledo, 123¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 95; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 80½; New York Central, 194½; Illinois Central, 119; Cumberland preferred, 35½; Virginia 6s, 53; Missouri 6s, 103; Hudson River, 120; Five-twenties, 1862, 113½; do. of 1864, 110¾; do. of 1865, 110¾; do. new issue, 108¾; Ten-forties, 103; Seven-thirties, 107⅞. Money, 5 per cent. Gold, 140⅝.

THE INDIAN WAR.

War in Earnest—A Train on the Union Pacific Railroad Attacked — Several Persons Killed—Eight Cars Burned.

OMAHA, August 7.—I have just arrived from the West. The Indians are out in strong force, and have begun the war in earnest. At 12·25 this morning a strong force of savages laid tie on the track, six miles west of Plum creek, and two hundred and thirty-two miles west of this city. The track thus being obstructed, a valuable freight train was ambushed and upset. The engineer, firemen, two brakesmen, and three telegraph repairers were killed. The Indians burned eight cars, and completely destroyed a great deal of valuable merchandise. The loss is estimated at $30,000. The conductor of the train narrowly escaped, and, rushing back along the track, met another freight train, which he signalled. The train was stopped, and he was taken on board, after which the train returned to Plum creek. The affair has created great excitement, and there is a general alarm along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The statements concerning the Cheyenne Pass massacre are greatly exaggerated. Only one man was killed, John Westley Eberman, of Illinois.

Later.—The savages burned the train, killed and scalped seven persons, and threw the slaughtered bodies into the flames of the burning cars. The steamer Silver Lake, arrived here from Fort Benton, reports that she was fired into by Indians, forty miles above Fort Rice. One of the crew was wounded. It is said that the savages who burned the train were a portion of Spotted Tail's band.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.
7 16 1m ABOVE SIXTH.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp

C. B. KITCHEN, JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [321 thsm

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 939 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
3 23tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

ATLANTIC CITY.
THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.
The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB, 5 8 1f Proprietor
Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

HELMBOLD.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT OF BUCHU
At the Cape of Good Hope the Hottentots have long used BUCHU for a variety of diseases; it was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in
GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, FOR PROLAPSUS UTERI, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE
And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in case
DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.
To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our BLOOD and BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from
INFANCY TO OLD AGE,
And in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in
HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
PREPARED BY
H. T. HELMBOLD.
PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,
[NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND
NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET PHILA.
HELMBOLD

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 8.

The Surratt Jury.

Up to one o'clock the jury in the Surratt case had not made up a verdict. It is said there are eleven now in favor of conviction and one for acquittal.

General Sheridan.

It is again reported that General Sheridan will be removed next week. General Grant still opposes his displacement.

Personal.

General Rousseau arrived here to-day, and had an interview with the President and Secretary Seward.

Stanton versus Johnson.

The Stanton difficulty is in *statu quo*. Those who ought to know say that the President will have a new Secretary of War in ten days.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 8.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports speaking in the Chesapeake Bay, for Baltimore, a Bremen barque, name unknown, from Havana for Liverpool, in distress—mainmast gone, and otherwise damaged. Also, schooner Valeria, from Matanzas; schooner Peerless, from Porto Rico; barque Trinclon, from Rio Janeiro, in Hampton Roads, with a cargo of coffee. The latter reports experiencing a hurricane, commencing from the southeast, when off Bermuda, on the 2d instant, from which she escaped without damage. She reports seeing an unknown ship and schooner in distress, making for Bermuda.

The Dead of Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says:—"The subject of sanitary reform is daily assuming a more extensive and interesting character in this country, and more especially in this city. Active minds are being directed towards it, and speculation, observation, and experiment are causing new light to be thrown on this subject from day to day. Thus it is that the French Government has at last acknowledged that in great cities fevers and epidemics always haunt the vicinity of burying-grounds, and that the time has now come to do away with suburban cemeteries. Before the eleventh century the Parisians buried their dead in the Roman fashion, without the city walls; and well would it have been had they continued this practice. Eight cemeteries now lie within Paris, and it is thought that in less than a year all the bodies which are here buried will be removed to Pontoise—no easy task when you consider that at Pere la Chaise alone the number of tombs amount to more than sixteen thousand. Henceforth we shall no longer see the gorgeous funerals of the Madeleine, or the plain coffin covered with a white pall, and preceded by the processional crucifix, carried by an acolyte, followed by officiating priests, and distracted parents walking close to the coffin, sobbing and leaning on the arms of their friends.

"You may imagine the sensation which has been produced among a certain population by the decision of the French Government as regards the removal of the dead from Paris, when I inform you that there are no less than nine thousand people in this metropolis who gain their living by the solemnization of burials, the monopoly of interments being granted to a company under the title of 'Enterprises des Pompes Funebres.' Funerals are distinguished into nine classes, the lowest costing 18 francs, including the religious ceremonies, and the first class 7181 francs. Government receives from the Pompes Funebres 83½ per cent. on produce of funeral ornaments and 15 per cent. on articles furnished. '*Les mort vont vite*,' says the ballad; but, considering that they will now be conveyed to the grave in a special train, instead of in a hearse, their poor corpses will be literally snatched away from our last embrace."

HUNG HERSELF.—This afternoon, at 1·30 o'clock, a woman named Catharine Nevel hung herself at her residence, No. 346 South St. Johns street.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 8

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000	City 6s, Old	96⅝	100 sh	Read R.	b27. 53⅛
$100	do. New	100⅜	300	do.	s29. 52⅝
6 sh	Morris Cl Pf	c.113	200	do.	ls.s30. 52⅝
100 sh	McKean & E.	4½	100	do.	reg. 52⅝
17 sh	Gr & Coates	30¾	300	do.	ls. 52⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$2000	City 6s, New	101	$200	City 6s, Old	96⅝
$4000	do. New	101	$1000	Read 6s '70	96⅝
$7000	do. New	101	100	sh Pres Coal	s5. 12⅝
$1000	do. New	101	100	do.	bs. 12⅝
$800	do. New	101	600	sh Sch Nav Pf	30⅝
$200	do. New	101			

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
4 10] EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS.

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC. Manufactured by E. WALKER & SONS, 2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

WATCHES.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE JUST OPENED
AN INVOICE OF
LADIES' FINE WATCHES,
Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 7 13mwslm4p

FIRST PREMIUM!
PARIS EXPOSITION.
PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S WATCHES.
THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street
6 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
KISSINGEN, VICHY, SEIDLITZ, SARATOGA, ETC.
These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of
CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,
Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH.
Trade supplied on liberal terms. 7 6 stuth3mrp

TOM MARSHALL, OF KENTUCKY.

If "Tom Corwin, of Ohio," ever had a rival his peculiar vein of oratory, it was "Tom Marshall, of Kentucky." They were very unlike in person—Corwin was bulky and ponderous, Marshall tall, thin, and wiry (and, to run the contrast into the ground, Corwin was in complexion naturally very dark, not to say *black*, and Marshall was *unnaturally* red in the face); but mentally they were exact counterparts. Neither were hard students nor deep thinkers, both were superficial readers, but of quick perception and retentive memory; neither were close reasoners, but arrived at conclusions intuitively, as women are said to do, but not with that almost infallible correctness with which women decide; both were strongly predisposed to be satirical, and were full of a fine, pleasant humor; and, sad to say, neither having any definite, fixed purpose in life, accomplished no great work, and so finally both came to be called partisans, not statesmen—stump-speakers, not orators, and to have their stories preserved by tradition, not history.

Marshall had one defect which Corwin had not. His satire had a sting in it, and there was more of malice in his wit than in Corwin's fun. Both were quick and hard hitters in debate, but Corwin invariably fought with the gloves on, while Marshall had no objection to dropping them occasionally; and one only "doubled up" his opponent where the other insisted on knocking him down. Corwin never sacrificed his good-humor to his wit, nor let temptation lead him to indulge in asperities; Marshall displayed his wit, no matter who was hurt. The merry twinkle of Corwin's eye was too often a fierce glare in Marshall's, and Corwin whispered his "good things" to the colleagues immediately surrounding him, while Marshall hissed his till the galleries heard.

There was a cause, and in a slight measure an apology, for this bitterness in Marshall's nature—Corwin not having the fault, did not need the apology. Marshall was early in life disappointed in his ambition, while Corwin was uniformly successful, as far, at least, as it was natural for indecision to be successful. Disappointment in his dream—you can hardly call it his purpose in life—changed and embittered Marshall's disposition, and made him somewhat malicious. The story of his disappointment in life is a singular one.

Henry Clay, it will be remembered, died in Washington City in 1852. His remains were taken to Kentucky for interment, more than the usual honors being paid the body in the various cities through which it passed. At Louisville, Kentucky, it lay in state in the depot of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, and the citizens in great numbers took their last look at "Kentucky's greatest son." I had seen the body, and had then retired to the opposite side of the street from the depot to watch, as many others were doing, the crowd filing in and out of the building. While thus engaged Tom Marshall, much the worse for liquor, reeled towards a group of young men who were standing near me, and said, in a very loud tone:—

"Well, boys, have you had your last look at the old scoundrel? I hope I've seen the last of him! 'The Sage of Ashland!' Bah! How I hated the old rascal, but"—suddenly changing his voice, and with a shrug of his shoulders—"but didn't I fear him though!"

Several years after this I became quite intimately acquainted with Marshall, and in March or April of 1858, meeting him in Cincinnati, I learned why he hated Clay so intensely. I had been sitting for some time in the rotunda of the Burnet House, when Marshall came in wearing one of his long faces—he always looked solemn when sober—and spoke to me. He had just returned, he said, from Newport, Kentucky (opposite Cincinnati), where he had been delivering a lecture.

"On what subject?" I asked.

"The dryest in the world—Temperance."

I had known him to frequently reform, stop drinking for a time, and lecture on temperance, and then just as frequently "fall from grace" as soon as the course was finished.

"The fact is," he added, "temperance don't pay in Kentucky."

The conversation thus began led, somehow, away from temperance to politics, and at last I found an opportunity to ask him the cause of his enmity to Clay. I shall never be able to give his words, so I tell, in my own, as nearly as I can remember, the facts as he stated them.

Marshall was very successful in early life as a lawyer—a success due in some measure to family influence and the aid of Henry Clay. In 1840 he was elected to Congress from the Tenth Congressional District of Kentucky by a very large majority; and when he took his seat in the Twenty-seventh Congress on March 4, 1841, his prospects were very flattering; he was hugely popular with his constituency, was a political *protégé* of Clay, then the great leader of the Whig party, and with a fine voice, figure, manner, and delivery, and a fame as a speaker which had already reached the capital, he only wanted and waited, as he thought, an opportunity to make his mark in the House of Representatives, though one may readily imagine there wasn't much room for a young aspirant of Marshall's calibre in the House in which John Quincy Adams was the leader.

Shortly after the session began Mr. Adams gave notice of his intention to move to rescind the 21st rule of the House. This rule had been adopted during the session of 1838, when the "Locofocos" were in the majority; and in effect it prohibited the introduction of any resolutions or petitions on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia. The proposition of Adams was looked upon by all the Democrats and by most of the Southern Whigs as the virtual reopening of the abolition question, the agitation of which they were anxious to keep out of Congress; and a vigorous opposition was organized to defeat Adams and secure the retention of the rule of the House. Clay, then in the Senate, suggested to his *protégé*, Marshall, that here was his opportunity. Marshall eagerly took the hint, and was among the first, after Henry A. Wise, to engage in the rather rancorous debate which followed. He made several speeches at Adams during the session; but Adams took no notice of him. Finally the rule was retained, but only after much debate, during which Mr. Marshall took frequent occasion to repeat his attacks on Mr. Adams, with the same ill success of drawing out that gentleman from his shell. Persistent abuse Mr. Adams well understood was too valuable in politics to lightly expend on an opponent, or to hastily decline to receive. During the second session of the Twenty-seventh Congress—it was on January 25, 1842—Mr. Adams introduced the famous petition of the citizens of Haverhill, Massachusets, asking Congress to dissolve the Union, announcing that he did so under protest, and only in deference to the sacred right of petition, his great argument when moving to rescind the 21st rule. Preparations were at once made to debate the subject with the ex-President; and Clay advised Marshall to arraign Mr. Adams before the House for censure, promising to follow up his action in the Senate, and thus between them demolish the great Abolition leader. As soon as Adams had introduced the petition, Mr. Gilmer, of Virginia, the Whig leader in the House, offered a resolution of censure; but Marshall, not deeming it strong enough, amended it by a preamble of great length and two resolutions, one threatening expulsion, the other administering a severe reprimand. He supported his amendment by a long speech, in which he launched his satire against Adams, much to his own satisfaction and the amusement of his partisans. He was satisfied that his eloquence—it was a splendid piece of invective—had made him, if not the head and front, at least a man of mark in the body which he aspired to lead. He was mistaken: he was about to be violently expelled from it in disgrace. He had at length aroused the old lion. When Marshall had finished Mr. Adams arose in a great fury and ordered the clerk to "read for the benefit of this boy—this puny mind, which originates a crime, frames a law, and provides a punishment in a breath, the second clause of the Declaration of Independence." "The second clause of the Declaration of Independence!" he added, fiercely, rapping rapidly and loudly on his desk, and then in his sublime anger repeating for the third time in his strident voice, "The second clause of the Declaration of Independence!" Alas for poor Tom's shallow eloquence! the grandeur of the old man's anger and the vigor and force of his quotation demolished it utterly. No sooner had the clerk finished reading than Adams, now comparatively calm and in another vein, but not with less relentless purpose, quietly demolished the one or two feeble arguments advanced by Marshall, and then after indulging in some personal allusions to the young man who had been teasing him through a whole session, he suddenly convulsed the House by some quaint allusion to this raw recruit for the "Corporal's Guard" (the name previously given by Mr. Adams to the Whigs who sustained John Tyler), of which John Tyler was Captain, and the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Gilmer, was First Corporal. The allusion was as neat and irresistible as his extinguisher on "the late Mr. Crary," which, it will be remembered, following on the heels of Corwin's laughable description, drove that worthy aspirant for military honors into an obscurity from which he is occasionally summoned only to be laughed at. Adams' allusion to Marshall on this occasion did the same for him; the House roared at him; and though he came back repeatedly to the attack with spirit, it was only to be ignominiously defeated by the vote of the House on his resolutions. The political capital he had thought to make proved "bogus," his grasp at the leadership fell short; he found himself every where hailed as "Mr. Adams' young man," and "John Tyler's raw recruit;" he never held up his head again, and could only look forward anxiously to Clay in the Senate for support and rescue.

"He never budged!" exclaimed Marshall at this point of his story—"he never moved. He feared the old lion even at the safe distance of the other end of the Capitol. I was ridiculed out of Congress. Clay deserted me like a coward, sir, like a coward. I left Washington, and never want to see it again. My constituents at home laughed at me as much as the House did, and I left that district and politics, too, in disgust."

Marshall fell into what was evidently a painful train of thought, and was silent for a minute or two. At last brightening up, he added:—

"You see I bearded the old lion in his den, and," his sense of humor getting the better of his bitterness, "I got a d—d sight the worst of it!"

Marshall never forgave Clay this desertion of him, as he called it, though what action he could have expected Clay to take I cannot conceive. He hated the whole Clay family intensely, and in his darker moods and conditions he never failed to pour out his vituperation on their heads. As late as 1857 I saw him spend a little of this venom on young Tom Clay, a grandson of "the sage," on whom he forced a senseless quarrel in a public room in which they had met. Of course his feeling against Clay was unreasonable. Not Clay's desertion of him, but Adams' speech and final success, when the resolution of censure was forever laid on the table, put an end to Marshall's career as a politician, and, in fact, ruined him for life. He brought it upon himself; for from his first speech in Congress, that memorable *début* on June 10, 1841, which he jocosely began by congratulating himself on "having been in Washington only three weeks, and had caught everything from a bad cold to the Speaker's eye," he had persistently attacked Adams and delivered a great deal of cutting satire.

In those days the reporters of the *Congressional Globe* made only brief synopses of the principal speeches, and they appeared in print in the third instead of the first person. Much of Marshall's wit was thus lost to us; but the custom of the reporters gave rise to an incident illustrating his manner. He closed his speech on one occasion by ordering the reporters not to publish his remarks, "as he could both write and speak the English language, and didn't want any body's gibberish." The reporters ever after omitted his speeches, and alluded to him as "a Mr. Marshall, a *new* member from Kentucky." If Marshall had ever given them an opportunity after the "old lion" had growled at him, they would doubtless have called him "Mr. Marshall, Mr. Adams' young man," or "a raw recruit from Kentucky."

Marshall never lost an opportunity to show his hatred of Clay; and his passion, often depriving him of some of his discretion, he frequently laid himself open to crushing retorts from the "sage of Ashland." He was once pitted against Clay in an important suit in the Kentucky Court of Appeals. Clay was entitled to the closing speech in the argument, Marshall having to precede him. Marshall never was great at an argument—appeal was his forte—and Robert J. Breckinridge had been engaged to do the arguments in this case; but on this occasion Marshall took it into his head to be argumentative. And singularly enough he chose, instead of advancing new arguments in his own favor, to enumerate the strongest of those *likely* to be advanced by Mr. Clay, and to answer them as if Mr. Clay had already made them. This he called "spiking Clay's guns."

"Imagine my mortification," he said subsequently, alluding to the case, "when Clay concluded a splendid speech without even alluding to anything I had said."

This was a candid admission on Marshall's part: still he had vanity enough to conceal the fact that Clay, avoiding the points answered by Marshall, advanced arguments of great force which his illogical opponent had never dreamed of.

Shortly after this trial Robert J. Breckinridge, his associate, left the bar and adopted the pulpit as a profession. Meeting him years after this change Marshall accosted him with:—

"Well, Bob, you and I have never recovered from our attack on old Clay. That defeat drove you to the pulpit—and me to the bottle. Bob, Bob, I'm sorry to have to say it—sorry for both our sakes; but I've stuck to my text closer than you have to yours."

Unfortunately this was true as far as Marshall was concerned; how far it is true of Mr. Breckinridge is another matter. That gentleman, in his duplex character of preacher and politician, exercised a weighty influence in his State during the era of secession; and no man did more by advice and counsel to save Kentucky to the Union than did the Reverend Robert J. Breckinridge. Full of prejudices as great minds ever are, violent and bitter in his denunciation of wrong and wrong-doers, even indulging in perhaps too sharp personalities, he made many enemies; but his arguments were too strong and too forcibly put not to have been effective, and, scattered broadcast through Kentucky during the war, they made much Union sentiment of the true and radical sort.

Not only "the sage," but many other less able speakers of Kentucky caught Marshall "on the hip" in consequence of his many indiscretions. During the famous Matt Ward trial in Kentucky in 1853 or '54, Marshall, as one of the counsel for the prisoner, indulged in many bitter personalities towards R. B. Carpenter, one of the prosecuting attorneys. It was many years before Carpenter got an opportunity for revenging himself, but at last Marshall's indiscretion furnished it. It was during one of Marshall's periodical fits of temperance. He had delivered a lecture at Covington, Kentucky, the residence of Mr. Carpenter, on his temporarily favorite topic, and, in concluding it, called on anybody present to answer his arguments, "if he could." Carpenter accepted the challenge, and, springing upon the platform, gave a full account of all of Marshall's sprees, concluding by admitting that Marshall was the most powerful lecturer on temperance whom he had ever heard and *seen;* "for," said Carpenter, "he not only depicts the evils of intemperance in glowing words, but strikingly illustrates them in his own person!" Marshall never attempted to answer that argument.

I became acquainted with Marshall in 1857. The manner of the introduction was odd enough to be interesting. Marshall had engaged to deliver a course of lectures at Louisville, Kentucky, on the "Popes of Rome;" and during the fortnight employed in their delivery—and, indeed, whenever in Louisville—he made his home with his brother-in-law, Judge Caleb Logan, of that city. I resided at the time in the adjoining house, and only a party-wall separated the rooms occupied by Marshall and myself. These were at the rear of the buildings, and when the windows of both apartments were open voices in one could be plainly heard in the other. My business kept me up late at night; so did Marshall's; and thus it frequently happened that we found ourselves busy in our respective rooms at a very late hour of the night. Midnight was Marshall's favorite hour for study, and I could sit at my window and hear him reading aloud. I found after an evening or two that he was thus studying for his next lecture. One night I heard him, in thus declaiming, frequently use the names of "Bourbon," "Montpensier," "Marguerite de Valois," and being at that time engaged in writing an article based on the history of Charles de Montpensier, Duke of Bourbon, and Marguerite de Valois, I was naturally interested in catching the thread of his remarks. I went to the window, and, leaning out, listened to him. He was half-reading, half-declaiming, and was relating the very episode in their lives on which I had been writing. While thus talking aloud he came to the window and leaned out; our eyes met, and, naturally enough, we spoke, he asking if his loud voice disturbed my slumbers. I explained that I had been writing, and singularly enough, upon the same event in history upon which he had been declaiming. After talking over the singular coincidence, he explained that he had been engaged in studying for his lecture for the ensuing night. He stated that he habitually read, on the night previous to delivering his lecture, some standard history of the events which he proposed to describe, and without further preparation, and without notes, he would mount his rostrum and deliver his discourse. His memory was so great that a single reading of his authorities in this manner would enable him to recall and relate every event and incident and date bearing on the subject of his discourse. Of course his present reading was merely to refreshen his memory; he had long before the delivery of this course of lectures made himself thoroughly acquainted with the history of the Popes. Indeed, there were few better-read men than Mr. Marshall in all departments of literature. He had the salient points of the histories of all nations at his finger-ends; and though a superficial reader, he had a thorough acquaintance with the great characters of the past. His knowledge of the Bible was very great, and Bible characters were favorite studies with him.

I, of course, went to hear his lecture on the night following this conversation. The subject, as announced, was Pope Clement VII; but Marshall hardly mentioned that worthy, though he animadverted on the character of his uncle, Lorenzo de Medici, at great length. The loves of Marguerite de Valois and the Duke of Bourbon; the character of Francis I and Bayard; the intrigues of Louise de Savoie and Duprat; and the history of that legal, political, and religious persecution which separated the lovers, banished Bourbon and his Protestant followers from France, produced the war with Charles V, and drove Bourbon to besiege and sack Rome—*my subject, in fact*—was really that of Marshall, and the Pope was forgotten.

Marshall frequently flew off from his subject in this manner, but it was generally when he had been "indulging." This, unfortunately, was frequently the case, and invariably interfered with his success in every city which he visited. It did not always, however, detract from the interest of his efforts, for, no matter how tipsy he might be, he was always fluent of speech, and clear-headed. One of his most remarkable lectures was delivered when in this condition. He was announced to lecture on "Napoleon Bonaparte," and a very crowded audience assembled to hear him. Shortly after the hour at which he was to begin Marshall entered the hall very much intoxicated, threaded his way with some difficulty through the audience, and fairly reeled to the stand on the platform. While he was laying aside his hat, gloves, and overcoat, he began an apology for delaying the audience, all the while showing clearly by his manner the condition he was in. Many of the audience left during his opening sentences, but the majority remained, anxious to hear him on his interesting subject; but they were doomed to be pleasantly disappointed; Marshall never once referred to Bonaparte. In his apology he in some way alluded to Adam and Eve; instantly he flew off at a tangent about this first couple—"the grand old gardener and his wife"—and gave an analysis of the characters of "the beautiful Eve and her henpecked husband." Eve was painted in hardly less glowing colors than those of Milton; but Adam was made out a very poor-spirited wretch, indeed, who fully deserved his fate. By easy transitions he left our first parents to their fate, and began to analyze the characters of their most distinguished children. I cannot now recall his analysis of each of the Bible characters to whom he referred. Abraham, I remember, was held up as "a model for young gentlemen of the present day." Joseph, of the coat-of-many-colors notoriety, was characterized by Marshall as "one of the most contemptible characters in sacred history." At this declaration there was considerable stir among the audience, and quite a number of ladies, fearing that Marshall's love of a good thing, or possibly his condition, might lead him into an indiscretion, arose and left the hall. Marshall, undismayed by this interruption, quietly remarked that the ladies evidently agreed with him in his estimate of Joseph's moral character, and added, that he proposed to inquire only into his career as a politician and speculator! Joseph was denominated by him as "the first speculator in sacred history;" and he drew a parallel between his practices and those of the modern school of operators. There was prevalent in Louisville at the time this lecture was delivered a scandalous and doubtless unfounded story relative to the practices of a former Treasurer of the United States, who was represented as sending all bullion of the Government, in transit from and to any point of the Union, by way of Louisville, in order, it was asserted by the journals of the opposite party, that it should pass through the hands of, and be used for a time by, a banking-house in which the Treasurer was a partner, the shrewd operation costing the Government very roundly in the item of transportation. Marshall alluded briefly to this well-known story, and likened Joseph to a sort of sub-treasurer who indulged in like operations, and who "heartlessly put his own brothers to the cost of double transportation for the corn they had purchased!" Naturally this local allusion produced great amusement, and put the audience in the best of humors, and the laughter inspired the speaker anew. He rattled on through the Old Testament and the Apocalypse, singling out the most prominent characters, and alternately making his audience roar with laughter at his comical analysis of the solemn characters, or thrilling them with wonderful paraphrases of Biblical descriptions or narratives. He talked of the prophets as if they had been his personal friends, and ought to be those of the audience too. I cannot recall how he ever introduced the subject, but I remember he compared Saul to himself—each being head and shoulders above the people—taking care to repudiate the Witch of Endor, however, and then flew off into some theory about the inequality of men and races, as shown by blood and color and figure. Solomon did not meet with his unqualified commendation; he was "doubtless a very reverend, grave, and wise old signor," he thought; but, he added, "his choice of his lady friends, and their number, does not prove it to *me*." In this vein he ran on for nearly two hours, winding up with a brilliant analysis of the character of Christ, and a description of the scene of the crucifixion, of fine pathos and great power. He had talked himself thoroughly sober by this time, and stopped, closing with an apology for the unintentional change of programme and the announcement of the lecture on Napoleon for the ensuing evening.

Marshall too frequently permitted his habits to interfere with his lectures in this manner; he was not always as happy in his efforts when intoxicated as he was on the occasion to which I have just referred. But he was never positively bad, even when very much influenced by liquor. His flow of language was too easy to leave him entirely helpless; his active brain found wine a stimulant, and it never confused it. He was not the more profound or accurate or elegant after his indulgences; but neither was he, on the other hand, less voluble or original. He had an odd way—and a forcible way, too—of putting familiar ideas, and the drunker he was the odder was the expression. He was once engaged to deliver a course of lectures at Lexington, Kentucky, and made his appearance for several evenings in a state of intoxication. Naturally the audiences dwindled down until only about a score of people assembled to hear his fourth or fifth lecture. Numbers were of little consequence to Marshall. He would have lectured to a single person had there been but one present, and if none had "put in an appearance" I doubt not he would have lectured to himself on the unappreciation of genius (and possibly the depravity of nature). When he had finished his lecture to the score present on the occasion alluded to, Marshall, not yet quite recovered from the effects of the wine he had imbibed, suddenly concluded by saying, in his quiet way:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, I hope you will all come again to my next lecture. Do not weary of well-doing. Do not be discouraged by the smallness of your numbers. I am not. Come again. I'll lecture to you no matter how few of you may be present; for, as was said on a more memorable occasion, 'where there are two or three gathered together in my name, there will I be in the midst of them.'"

It is not to be inferred from what I have said that Marshall had no veneration for sacred things. There were few better Biblical students—there were few divines more thoroughly versed in sacred history than he; but he knew and cared very little about religious theories and arguments. He did not lack veneration, and he insisted on looking at and talking about prophets and saints as human beings, and thought nothing more ridiculous than the prevalent custom of writing about such characters in the titled style and sonorous sentences of King James' age.

Marshall was particularly happy at repartee, and, next to Gough, was the quickest at replying to a question or interruption from his audience whom I have ever heard. Most orators have their set retorts for interruptions. Mr. Andrew Johnson used to have a standard and favorite reply for all interruptions, and he never failed to use it whenever opportunity offered, for though not original, perhaps, it was always quite effective. Whenever an interruption occurred—and in Mr. Johnson's early career these were very frequent—he would stop for a moment until his silence had drawn attention to him again, and then say, very slowly, "There are but two things in animated nature which hiss, the serpent"—a long pause—"and the goose." I don't think this is original with our present President; but I believe his right and title to his famous retort when on the funeral excursion to Chicago, "You are a mean-looking man!" has never been disputed. Marshall had no stereotyped reply; his retorts were made on the spur of the moment, and were always most effective. One of these attributed to him (I do not know how truly, but it sounds like him) rather contradicts what I have been saying about his reverence for sacred things, but it is too good an example of the retort to lose. He was just opening a lecture one evening, and was speaking in a rather subdued voice, when he was interrupted by some would-be familiar friend by exclamations of "Louder, Tom! louder!" He stopped a full minute, until the audience, after a slight laugh, was as hushed as death. Then, in a strong voice, and with an unusually grave and impressive manner, he said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, at the last day, when the angel shall proclaim that time is ended and eternity begun, when the quick and dead, the just and the unjust, shall appear before the mercy-seat of God to be judged, doubtless the solemnity of that dread and awful occasion will be interrupted"—here he changed his tone of voice—"by some confounded fool on the outskirts of the crowd, crying, 'Louder, Lord! louder!'"

The bad taste, the near approach to blasphemy, were forgotten in the humor of the rebuke, and the audience were surprised by the climax into shouts of laughter.

Marshall died in Kentucky in 1862 in great poverty and misery. He abandoned his lectures on "Temperance and History" in 1861, and advocated for a time the cause of secession. The natural result of a youth of folly and an old age of secession was poverty and death; and so he passed away, "having," as some one has put it, "represented for thirty years, without interruption and without a rival, the genius, passion, wit, and worst follies and weaknesses of Kentucky."—*Harper's Magazine for August.*

FINANCIAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT. REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 1j

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.

6 15 stuth t8 15

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

OF THE

Loans of this Commonwealth

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN, SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.

7 2 tuthst9

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.*
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.*
5 1tj

THE INTEREST IN GOLD

ON THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION,

DUE AUGUST 1, 1867,

Will be paid, on presentation of the Coupons therefor, at the BANKING HOUSE OF

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK

On and after that date.

(Signed) WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

7 23 tuths10t

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
56,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $311,102·26; Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·13	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 t1231]

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,

223 GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·21

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas MacKellar, John Supplee, John W. Claghorn, Silas Yerkes, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. S. Lawrence, Charles I. Dupont, Henry F. Kenney, Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 24, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the Canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids.

The Canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $2,068,345 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications, and form of contract can be consulted.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. 35th Infantry,
7 30 4w Bvt. Major-General U. S. Army.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express 3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class, 2·25; 2d class, 1·80

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot,

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

The 1·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

9·00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12·25 P. M.
3·00 P.M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7·18 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Express. Due 7·05 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10·07 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due [illegible]25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40. 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC:

Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street 5·30 P. M.

Returning leaves Jackson 6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Leave Vine street at 10·15 A. M., 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at 1·00 P. M., 3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, good *only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.
Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.
Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 19 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves	Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
"	" leaves	Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
"	" arrives	at Erie	4·08 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves	Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
"	" leaves	Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
"	" arrives	at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves	Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" leaves	Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
"	" arrives	at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves	Erie	10·25 A. M.
"	" leaves	Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
"	" arrives	at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves	Erie	5·00 P. M.
"	" leaves	Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
"	" arrives	at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves	Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
"	" leaves	Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
"	" arrives	at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M. and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run ing through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

6 11 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE

AND

United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare $3·00, Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 19 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·44 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M. 4 8

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·20 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·?8 (daily) P. M. The 7·15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

CALL AT SMITH'S,

NO. 328 CHESNUT STREET

And supply yourselves with

STATIONERY
PORTFOLIOS,
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DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.

All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 7 6 tf

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No. 23 North WATER Street, and
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COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, August 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Wednesday, August 14
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, August 17
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, August 24
ETNA	Wednesday, August 28
ANTWERP	Saturday, August 31

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$[illegible]
To London	115	To London	[illegible]
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7 or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.
STAR OF THE UNION, (1076 tons,) Captain T. H. Cooksey.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, August 24th, from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

The TIOGA will leave New Orleans for this port August 17.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, August 10, at 8 o'clock A. M., from second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on THURSDAY, August 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, August 20, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freights received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.

NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

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NO. 510 RACE STREET. 310mwf

WINNEMORE.

The Appeal to Governor Geary in His Behalf.

His Strange Religious Belief.

He is a Firm Believer in Spiritualism and Mental Alchemy—He Leaves His Own Body and Wanders About the Earth—He Sees Millions of Spirits in Uniform, Like an Army—His Spiritualistic Relations with Mrs. Magilton.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The public mind was pained as well as astonished, when the interview of the Sheriff's officers with George W. Winnemore, now under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Dorcas Magilton, revealed the fact that he had refused to receive a minister of the Gospel in his cell, and was determined to persist in that course until his fate was sealed upon the scaffold. Being anxious that a man in his peculiar and unfortunate situation should not be misunderstood or misrepresented, we recently communicated with him, through Damon Y. Kilgore, Esq., one of his counsel, and found that he was quite willing to grant an interview for the purpose of making known his views upon this subject. Yesterday afternoon, therefore, in company with Mr. Kilgore, we waited upon the prisoner in his cell.

An Interview with the Prisoner.

We found the unfortunate man quite cheerful, and willing to answer every question that we desired to put to him. He was attired plainly and coarsely, but was by no means slovenly or unclean in his appearance. He wore a loose cotton shirt, the sleeves of which were turned up to his elbows; and his pantaloons were of a greyish material, such as is furnished by the prison authorities. These two garments constituted the whole of his outfit, his feet and neck being bare. His health, we understood from his counsel, has not been very good for some time past; and to this cause, in part, was owing the sickly pallor which marked his countenance. The cell in which he is confined is on one of the corridors of the third floor of the County Prison; and in view of a recent statement by a contemporary, that this floor was entirely unoccupied, we were somewhat surprised to find not only that Winnemore's quarters were in the untenanted portion of the building, but that every cell on the floor was full, several of them even containing three or four prisoners each. The room was very meanly furnished. On the floor, to the left of the door as we entered, was a simple pallet, on which the prisoner sleeps. Opposite this stood a small, rickety table; and these two articles, with a single chair, constituted the only furniture in the apartment. On the stand lay a package of foolscap paper, on which the prisoner was engaged in writing with a pencil. A single volume, the title of which we did not notice, was the only reading matter in the place.

The interview lasted about an hour, during the whole of which Winnemore conversed with entire freedom and with much ease, although he now and then hesitated while hunting up a word to express his meaning clearly. His language was far from being grammatical at all times, in apology for which he stated to us that he had enjoyed but little opportunity for acquiring an education. His attendance at school had been limited to a single year, and what knowledge he possessed he said he had picked up in the world as he went along.

Winnemore is now engaged in preparing a sketch of his past life for Mr. Kilgore. He has no hope or expectation of living beyond the present month, and for this reason he will doubtless tell the whole truth, as far as he has knowledge of it. We were permitted to glance over this curious literary production, and in answer to a couple of our own questions, extracts were read from it. The greater portion of the concluding paragraph of the conversation detailed below is from this source.

After greeting the prisoner, the following conversation ensued:—

Question.—We have come down to learn from you something in reference to your religious belief. It has been stated quite publicly that you do not wish the services of any clergyman, and that fact has prejudiced the minds of a great many against you.

Answer.—I was aware of that when I refused a clergyman. I knew it would be so; I was confident of it. I did not wish to misrepresent myself before the public by asking a clergyman, when I knew that he could not do me any good.

Q. But the people do not understand that.

A. Not all. My reason for not wishing a clergyman in my cell is on account of my own mind. His presence would have a strong tendency to disturb my mind, for I feel confident that I know as much of the spirit-world as they do. I have been there often while living upon this earth. They could tell me that there was such a world, but I know there is, because I have been there. It would not make me doubt the existence of such a world, if everybody should deny it, for I would not doubt what my eyes have seen and what my heart believes. I have no enmity, whatever, against any member of the profession; I have no hard feelings against any one.

Q. In case you should allow a clergyman an opportunity to converse with you on religious matters, could he shake your belief?

A. No, sir. He could not make me doubt in the belief of what I have seen. The conversation would create a disturbance in my mind, but it would not make me unhappy. The subject of the conversation I would be continually dwelling upon, and if he had not talked to me my mind would have remained in another channel.

At this point several questions were put to the prisoner concerning his belief in a God, which elicited the response that he believed in "the God of the Bible, an all-wise Power, an all-seeing, infinite Spirit." He assured us that he was far from being an atheist. His views on this point were further discussed, and at last he summed up his meaning by saying that "he believed that the spirits of all men are parts of the Deity, that God is the author of all of them, and that there is a part of divinity in every human being."

Q. Do you believe that God will reward every good action and punish every wrong and wicked action?

A. I do. I believe in a future state of rewards and punishments for the deeds done by us in the body. I believe that we will be punished as long as we have guilt.

Q. Do you believe that our spirits in the future world will be purged from their guilt by punishment, and that our punishment will not be eternal?

A. I believe it will not be eternal. It will be in our power to purify ourselves. As long as a human being in the future state has a disposition to sin, so long will he be punished. As long as he clings to his sin, his punishment will last. As I have said before, it remains with himself to purify himself.

Q. You mean, then, that if he will renounce his sin and free himself from it, he will be free from further punishment?

A. That is my idea.

Q. Do you believe that by renouncing his sin in the future world, the spirit is relieved from its punishment through the merit of that renunciation?

A. Not immediately.

Q. Do you believe that it will be through the mediation of our Saviour?

A. I believe that every man will suffer for deeds done in the body, whether he has knowledge of Jesus or not. If a man repents of his sins in this world, he will not be punished in the next. I do not mean to say that a man who repents of his sins in this world will not suffer by being deprived of happiness which he might have had had he not sinned.

Q. Do you believe, then, that there was such a being as our Saviour?

A. I do. I believe that He was a human being, the same as all of us, and that He was highly inspired. I also believe that He suffered and died, as is recorded in the Bible; but I do not believe that because He suffered and died we can go on sinning, and appropriate the merits of His sufferings and death to wipe away our sins. I believe, on the other hand, that we must bear the consequences of all our sins, notwithstanding His sufferings and death.

Q. You believe, then, that our Saviour suffered for His goodness?

A. I do. His life was a rebuke to all about Him, because He was so pure.

Q. Do you believe in prayer?

A. I do.

Q. Do you pray much?

A. A great deal. I am almost constantly in prayer.

Q. Are you a Spiritualist?

A. I am.

Q. Are you what is called a medium?

A. I am, and have been ever since my childhood.

Q. Did you ever see spirits?

A. I have seen them ever since I was a child, but could not understand anything about them until late years. I have also heard spirit voices. I have heard an audible spirit-voice while you have been talking to me to-day.

Q. Have you ever seen any particular spirits whom you knew in life?

A. Yes; I have seen my father and mother, an uncle who had been dead a long while, and other spirits which were strangers to me.

Q. Have you ever been entranced by spirits so thoroughly that you were entirely unconscious?

A. Many times.

Q. Did you know, after coming to your normal condition, what you had said and done while in that state?

A. I did not know a word that was said or done, and I did not even know that I had been under their control. Sometimes the trances come upon me gradually, and sometimes in a moment. I was willing to go under their influences, but their termination would not be subject to my will, because I was unconscious. I have not had the power to put myself into these trances wilfully or for mere sport. When I have been lying down or sitting still I have found myself going off, and I would yield to it. When studying about something else I have also found my spirit wandering out of my body, without the agency of another spirit, and then my consciousness has been retained, and on my return I have seen my body sitting in the chair where my spirit left it. At these times I have been as conscious of everything as I am now. My body would be unconscious, but my spirit would have life and consciousness.

Q. Can you now remember that you have ever seen your body apart from your spirit while you have been in this condition?

A. I have been sitting quietly when I have gone into this state, and distinctly remember seeing my body sitting in the chair. I have seen myself go out of my body. I can relate one incident. I started out to Camp Cadwalader one day to see some friends who were in camp there. I had been impressed to stop at the house of a test medium, who lived on Vine street, but did not wish to do so. I went to the camp, instead, and there, after seeing a couple of my soldier friends, sat down in the sergeant's room, with my head resting on my arm. I then saw myself leave my body, come up to this city, pass certain houses where I was acquainted, enter the house of the test medium, remain there before him a moment, and then return to the camp, where I saw my body in the position I left it, and entered into it. While in this state I never feared that I might not get back into my body again. I could reason about things just as I can now. My mind travelled with me in that state, and I have talked to my body while I was outside of it. At these times I am under the control of a superior spirit, and am conscious of all that is going on about me; but when a spirit takes possession of my body I am unconscious.

Q. Is it your spirit that travels, or is it your imagination?

A. There is no imagination about it. I have had too many good tests. I once started for Fort Riley, in Kansas, going from there to London, and was back again in fifteen minutes. I described a family of children, and the color of a certain house in the latter place. At another time I went to Boston, and this was proven. A gentleman who had heard of my powers came to me and told me that something was transpiring in a certain house in a certain city, but did not tell me whether it was in the United States, or not. I told him I would look into it, and soon I felt that my spirit was leaving my body. I fled to Boston, where I came up to a frame house painted white. On my return I told how far the house stood from the pavement.

Q. When your spirit is wandering, will your impressions be as strong, or stronger than they are when you are dreaming?

A. Dreaming, to me, is mere imagination, and dies away. I have never had the nightmare in my life.

Q. Have you not feared that this power of leaving your body would some time produce a derangement of your mind?

A. I have no fear of that at all. I believe that a person's mind can be deranged by drinking, and also that insanity is often hereditary.

Q. Suppose we were to tell you that we had visited heaven, and had conversed with the disembodied spirits there, and from there went through all the universe, would you believe that we were deranged, or not?

A. If I had any doubt, I would follow you; I would have gone the same road; I know I could. The attraction that drew you from your body could draw me frommine.

Q. Do you believe in sin?

A. I do, and think it is the result of a man's own volition, sometimes induced by a superior spirit. I think this world is full of good and evil spirits, and many a man is punished by the latter.

Q. Do you believe in a state of future punishment?

A. I do.

Q. How can you believe it, when a man's evil actions have been induced by a superior spirit?

A. He is punished because he gives way to them.

Q. Do you think a man can sin in a future world?

A. When a man leaves this body, he generally takes the same moral character that he had before death, and I think he will be able to sin or not, in the future world. His sinning then will be the result of his own will, the same as it is in this world. When a man dies, he continues in the same moral condition as before; but there are chances of progress and improvement.

Q. While the spirit is out of the body, has it power to perform any act?

A. Not unless controlled by some other spirit. But generally another spirit cannot enter into the body unless its own spirit gives it up to it.

Q. Do you believe in mesmerism?

A. I do. I have never been mesmerised in my life; there is no man in the United States that can mesmerize me, because I will not yield my will to him. I am a mesmeriser myself, and have had considerable practise in psychology and mental alchemy. I received a certificate to practise it in any town in the United States from Professor Bazet. The power to mesmerise can be imparted by instruction.

Q. Now, in regard to Mrs. Magilton; how long had you known her?

A. I became acquainted with her in September, 1865, after my return home from the war. I was invited to go to her house by a couple of friends. We went to have a circle. Mrs. Magilton invited me to come again.

Q. Was she a medium?

A. She was a healing medium, and a speaking medium, but she always spoke in a language no one could understand. She painted pictures which, she said, represented diseases of several kinds, and the plants which cured them. She also painted a picture representing Pharaoh and his host swallowed up in the Red Sea.

Q. Did she ever put you to sleep, or into an unconscious state?

A. She put me to sleep many times. There is one way of mesmerising, and another way of putting a person to sleep. When this woman put me to sleep, it was the spirits working through her. She controlled me by the spirits that controlled her. I don't think it, I know it.

Q. Did you ever see any of the spirits which controlled Mrs. Magilton?

A. Yes; it looked as though there were millions of them. One evening they came into the room where we were and commenced to talk, as though it was filled with them. I never saw the like of it before. She called them Arabs and Chinese, but they did not look like them, nor like any pictures of men that I have ever seen. They were dressed in uniform like an army. They had a large white band, about four inches wide, tied around their heads to keep their hair back. They wore white shirts and blue breeches. They had at their side large scimetars about three feet long, which were curved like a cheese-knife. They carried long spears in their hands. Mrs. Magilton claimed that she was under the influence of these spirits, and when she did so I saw them.

Q. What effect did the pictures she painted have upon you?

A. I cannot express the feelings I had. First they made me shudder, and cold chills ran all through me. I felt as though I could get up and tear them all to pieces. She had painted two hundred of them, and professed to do it by the control of these spirits. The pictures represented different diseases, and the plants which cured them. As soon as I looked at them I felt very strange and wild. At times I would leave her house on account of them, and sometimes I would leave other houses when I saw them. There were times when I could go into a house where they were and not feel their influence until I looked at them. At other times, the mere thought of them would make me feel bad, and I could tell that they were in the house without seeing them. If any person tried to hold me, I wanted to fight, and felt as though I could knock them down. I was conscious at the time, but could not control my feelings. These pictures would not affect me so much sometimes, especially when two certain persons (we omit their names) were present. These two persons were at a great many circles at Mrs. Magilton's house; I very seldom attended a circle without one or both of them being present. At one time I was at a house where I knew there were some of the pictures. I did not see them, but knew they were in the room. There was a three-cornered stand, filled with little relics, in the room, and I felt like kicking it to pieces. I left the house on this account.

Q. You said that Mrs. Magilton often put you to sleep?

A. Yes; she was a very powerful magnetiser, and often placed me in an unconscious state. Animal magnetism is not performed by spirits, but through electricity of the person's own body. Mrs. Magilton was also a very good healing medium, and I have been cured of a great many nervous complaints while in her house. The influences that surrounded her were very ancient ones.

Q. Since the reading of your death-warrant have you had any hard feelings towards any one?

A. I have had no unkind feelings towards anybody. Since that time I have felt happier and more contented than ever in my life. Those I loved on this earth have come back to me and controlled me very often. I have in my cell been able to see those I love around me. They did not weep or look discouraged, for they knew I would soon be with them, and are waiting to waft me to my mansion above. I have seen my own home, where I will be in a few days, there to be in company with those whom I loved on earth, and with some I never saw on earth, who have kept me and surrounded me with their bright influences. While I had no friends here at one time, I had plenty of invisible ones—visible to me, but not to all. I do not leave this world friendless.

The Appeal to the Governor.

The following appeal to Governor Geary on behalf of Winnemore, is now first made public:—

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. George W. Winnemore, convicted of murder and under sentence of death.

To his Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, The undersigned, counsel for the above-named prisoner, would most respectfully and earnestly submit to the consideration of the Governor the following appeal on behalf of the said prisoner, against the execution of the sentence of death already pronounced in the case, and would beg his Excellency's most careful consideration of the reasons, herewith submitted, why he should withhold his signature from the death-warrant of the said prisoner.

We desire to say, at the outset, without in the slightest degree impugning the motives or conduct of the prosecuting officer of the Commonwealth, who, doubtless, felt himself urged by high considerations of duty in pressing forward so rapidly the trial of the prisoner, and, with the profoundest respect and esteem professionally and personally, for the court and jury before whom he was tried, that we are thoroughly, painfully convinced that the haste with which the prisoner was arraigned and put upon his trial after his arrest, not only operated greatly to his disadvantage in the preparation and conduct of his defense, but has resulted in actual injustice to him. For we cannot refrain from saying, under all the responsibilities devolving upon us as citizens and as officers of the law, and after the maturest deliberation and consideration of the whole case, that on the fatal 25th of April, when Dorcas Magilton met death by violence, the prisoner, George W. Winnemore, whether his hands actually perpetrated that violence or not, was irresponsible for his acts by reason of *insanity*. Of this we beg to assure you that we, at least, are thoroughly convinced, and this conviction will not let us rest from any and every rightful endeavor to save the prisoner's life. It is not merely on the ground of mercy, but rather that of justice, that this appeal is made. For though we may admit the utility, and necessity even, of executing the extreme penalty of the law in the case of the wilful murderer, still the conviction is irresistible that such penalty is useful only because it is just. And surely no argument is required to convince the candid mind that to hold the insane to all responsibilities of a penal case would be to superadd the grossest injustice to the most childish folly.

We say, then, that George W. Winnemore should be saved from the extreme penalty of the law pronounced against him, because, owing to disease of the brain, or its function, his mental condition was such at the time the homicide in question transpired as to render him irresponsible for his acts. If your Excellency were convinced, as we are, that such is the truth, we have no doubt that you would exercise your official power in such a way as to save the life of this most unfortunate man.

We desire, therefore, as briefly as possible, to call your attention to the law and the evidence upon which our convictions are based. George W. Winnemore was proved to have been an epileptic from early childhood (the age of three years) up to the very time of his trial, having been attacked once during the course of the trial by this disease. A witness with whom the prisoner lived four years, from 1852 to 1856, Mrs. Patience Wilson, testified that he would have as many as thirty or forty of these fits in twenty-four; that when he had these spells they would last him two or three weeks; that he complained very much of pain in his forehead at these times; that he had these spells two or three times in a year; the attacks came on suddenly; he tried to bite those who came near him, and they were very friendly. She says of his conduct and disposition that he was mild, kind, and gentle, and *very sympathetic*. We have also the testimony of his mother, Rosanna Winnemore, and of his brother, Henry G. Winnemore, and of his sister Mary Winnemore, all showing that he was a victim of this mind-destroying disease. And since the trial we have heard, by letter from the military officer at Fort Dodge, Kansas, that he was discharged from the army of the United States on account of epileptic fits.

For the effects of this disease upon the mind, both during the paroxysms of the attack and during the intervals between them, we would respectfully refer to the testimony given upon the trial by the following-named medical gentlemen—Dr. Weir Mitchell, Dr. Edward A. Smith, Dr. Seth Pancoast, and Dr. Henry T. Child—all physicians of high standing and respectability, all of whom recognized epilepsy as a *producing cause* of insanity, and some as a form of insanity. And also to the following medico-legal authorities:—

"Wharton & Stille's Medical Jurisprudence," Book I, sections 142 to 148 inclusive, with the notes, wherein, among other things said, the following language is used:—

"Epileptics, from their nervous susceptibility and their tendency to mental alienation, should be regarded with peculiar tenderness by those to whom is committed the administration of public justice. Nor should the idea of a recent recovery ever exclude one who has been so afflicted from that protection which would secure at least a patient investigation of the question of moral responsibility. Recent investigations, conducted by men of eminent sagacity and great opportunities of observation, have led to the conclusion that epilepsy produces not only *general mental prostration*, but *anomalies in the entire moral and intellectual system*. And although the malady sometimes co-exists with great intelligence, yet the patient retains, not only during the attack, but for an indefinite period afterwards, but an imperfect use of his faculties."

"In epilepsy, according to Briand, moral liberty is entirely suspended during the attacks. An epileptic who commits a homicide during the height of his disease has had no criminal intention, and therefore cannot incur responsibility. It is also unjust to throw upon persons thus affected all the responsibility of acts which they may commit immediately before it or after an attack; for authors are agreed in thinking that, whether these attacks occur frequently or rarely, the mind never fully recovers all its power." "The higher grades of the disease, where it is of long standing, and where the attacks occur at brief intervals, cast a doubt upon the physical requirements of responsibility, even where nothing is observed which expressly characterizes an aberration of the mental faculties.

"It is not advisable to execute a sentence of punishment upon an epileptic without having submitted the case to the examination of a duly authorized forensic physician.

"Platner denies the responsibility of any epileptic whatever. Clarus maintains the following propositions:—

"1. All actions and omissions which take place during the paroxysm of epilepsy are neither valid nor the subjects of responsibility.

"2. When the attack of habitual epilepsy is succeeded by, or alternates with, a state of mania or imbecility, all responsibility is at an end, even where this latter state is but transitory, because no human insight or experience can decide with certainty whether the patient, at that particular instant, was in an entirely sane condition.

"3. Swooning, heaviness of the head, weakness of memory, restlessness, enhanced irritability, etc., which precede or follow the attack, destroy as well the responsibility as the validity of acts committed during their continuance.

"4. Where it is capable of proof that the epileptics, in the intervals of their attacks, betray symptoms of malice and obtuseness, justice demands that their faults should be regarded as effects of the disease, and that they should be held responsible for acts committed in an ebullition of rage or other passion, while such condition should operate in mitigation where the crime presupposes forecast and reflection.

"5. Where the signs of an altered state of mind are wanting both before and after the attacks, the possibility still remains that these signs continue undetected because of their minuteness, and that patients of this description are less able to resist sudden impulses than persons in good health; which would suggest a mitigation of punishment for actions of violent passion, but not for those involving reflection.

"6. All these propositions only apply to idiopathic and habitual epilepsy."

A foot-note on page 147 of "Wharton & Stille's Medical Jurisprudence" gives an extract from portions of 'Delassaure on Epilepsy,' to which we would call particular attention, especially to the following words:—

"Independently of a full appreciation of the disease in itself, and its mental consequences, the expert cannot examine too carefully the circumstances which attend the crime, the form under which it is accomplished, the motives which may have governed the epileptic, his subsequent conduct, his own plans of defense, etc. We notice in almost all the cases reported, in the public papers and judiciary debates, singularities of expression and strange details, which make us doubt, from the first, if they emanated from a sane intelligence.

"With regard to the execution of the deed, ordinary criminals use all due precautions against discovery. It may be the same with some individuals who have acted under the impulse of an epileptic attack. More frequently, however, regardless of the effects and the morality of their actions, they make but feeble efforts at concealment. There are those who abandon themselves openly to their fury, multiplying their victims without hesitation, gloating over their bodies, and, far from being intimidated by the presence of witnesses, seem often to find in them a new cause for excitement.

"This disregard of every feeling of self-preservation, this contempt of danger, are, when found united, the best proofs of the absence of moral liberty. 'All epilepsy,' says Man, 'warrants, upon the event of a criminal act, the suspicion of mental disorder' and he adds, 'this suspicion is increased in absence of any strong personal motive.'

"This epileptic susceptibility does not serve as a medium only for evil propensities. It can of itself call them directly into play, excite and foster the idea of misdeed, and lead to its fatal realization.

"Scenes of vindictiveness and brutality, otherwise inexplicable, arise from this cause in our asylums.

"There are at times certain accessory considerations in reference to epilepsy which may arise during the process of a judicial trial. Dr. Jahn has very widely observed that certain sensorial impressions are of a nature, owing to the bias which they imparted to the mind, to suggest pernicious fancies. For example, the sight of bloodshed is sufficient to create in a patient either the apprehension of criminal designs upon himself, or the imagined necessity of killing others. A young man under the influence of his epileptic fears saw a hatchet in an unaccustomed place, and supposed it designed for his destruction, thus showing that this instrument, to which is attached a sinister impression, had been capable of awakening a series of analogous conceptions. Who is ignorant of the strange effects of the imagination; the singularities of the imitative faculty? Who has not seen that the simple reading of a notorious criminal affair, the recital of a murder, of an incendiarism, or of a suicide, lead in predisposed organizations to the perpetration of the identical deed?

"The necessity of more extended information on this subject becomes more pressing when we reflect that instances are not wanting where justice has visited with unmerited punishment those who have unhappily yielded only to a pathological instigation. In some cases the proofs are sufficiently evident to admit of easy demonstration; in others, on the contrary, the known quantities of the problem are much more uncertain. It is here that wisdom in the Judge should be united with lively solicitude."

"A shoemaker was subject to severe epileptic fits and was often furious for a while immediately after them; but in the interval he was sensible, amiable, and industrious.

"One day, when in the gloomy and morose state of mind that often foretells an attack of epileptic fits, he met the Superintendent of the Asylum, and stabbed him to the heart. He had not had a fit for three weeks. In such cases, as indeed in the above case, there are often sudden and vivid temporary hallucinations."—The Physiology and Pathology of the Mind By Henry Maulsby, M. D. London, 1867. Page 309.

On page 373 the following language is used:—

"In what is described as *mania transitoria*, it sometimes happens that an individual falls with great suddenness into a violent fury, in which, perhaps he evinces dangerous, destructive, and even homicidal tendencies. His face is flushed, his head hot, and there is plainly an active determination of blood to the brain. After a short time the attack subsides, and the man is himself again, scarcely conscious of what has happened."

In this connection we beg to call your Excellency's attention to the subject of homicidal mania, without elaborating the law upon that subject, or calling your attention to more than two or three of the numerous authorities thereon.

Wharton & Stille, Med. Juris., book 1, sections 53 to 61 inclusive.

John Freeth's case, same book. Note on page 46; Commonwealth vs. Mosier; 4 Barr, 266.

In this last case the eminent Chief Justice Gibson recognizes the existence of this disease, and speaks of it as "an unseen ligament pressing on the mind, drawing it to consequences which it sees, but cannot avoid."

Greensmith's case. Taylor's Med. Juris., page 513. This is a somewhat remarkable case, of a father who strangled his four children. It resembles the case of the prisoner in several important particulars, especially in these, viz.:—

In the absence of motive.

In the absence of excitement attending the crime or its consequences.

In fact that many of the witnesses (in this case we believe all of them) had never observed the slightest indications of insanity about him, the doctors only maintaining that he was an insane man, he having had a grandmother and another relative who had been insane.

In his conviction and sentence to death, Greensmith, through the charitable interference of some intelligent physicians, was reprieved or respited. May we not hope that in this particular his case may resemble the prisoner's?

Greensmith was tried in the year 1837, in Midland Circuit, England. (See *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, xxviii., 84.)

2. All the evidence in the cause upon both sides shows that the prisoner, upon that fatal afternoon, was as cool, as devoid of excitement, and indeed of any indication in manner, looks, or conduct, of guilt, as any quiet citizen in the undisturbed pursuit of his usual avocations. We do verily believe that this most remarkable *sangfroid*, which continued through all the excitement of his trial, and remains with him to this day, can spring from nothing short of an absolute consciousness of innocence! If he did the act, it must have been in a condition of mind which left no trace of the deed itself on his memory when he awoke to normal consciousness. In our judgments it is impossible that a young man of impaired health and delicate organization, whose whole life, as shown by the testimony, has been free from brawls and violence, whose manners and disposition, as the evidence shows, were singularly mild and sympathetic, should deliberately plan and execute such a bloody deed as was the killing of Mrs. Magilton; and yet when found, with his ghastly victim hardly yet dead, should be as free from mental excitement, or apparent consciousness of guilt, as the senseless chairs and tables which witnessed the assault. Such indifference must be the direct consequence of a diseased or abnormal condition of the mental faculties, and not of guilt hardiness.

That such was his cool and unexcited condition is shown by the testimony of Adam Magilton, George Parker, Margaret Hurst, Rebecca Smith, James McCullen, Selina Stevens, Edward Stevens, and others.

The prisoner himself first went for an officer of the law, and though he had ample opportunity to escape before suspicion was aroused against him, made no attempt to do so.

3. The manner of the killing is more like the work of a maniac than of one in the exercise even of criminal, diabolical reason. The testimony of the Coroner's physician, Dr. Shapleigh, who made the post-mortem examination of the deceased, shows that she received at least seven blows upon the head with a hammer, five of which penetrated to the brain, in such a manner that any of them must have produced unconsciousness, and would have produced death. In addition to this her throat was cut from ear to ear. Would a sane man who was killing for the purpose of robbery or plunder have so multiplied the death wounds upon his victim? Would he, after his victim was dumb and senseless, have increased the chances of detection by a needless cutting of the throat? The hammer was driven into the brain up to the very handle, and the whole appearances about the deceased shows that no resistance was offered by her, that she must have fallen senseless at the first blow. Could anything but insane frenzy have showered upon her these repeated and furious blows, and then finished by cutting her throat? It seems to us overwhelmingly manifest, from the very manner in which the killing was done that the act was committed by an insanely irresponsible agent.

4. No motive for this inhuman murder, as it must have been if murder at all, was shown to have existed. The relations between the prisoner and the deceased were proved to have been of the most friendly and confidential nature, she treating him as a son, and he regarding her as a mother. The Commonwealth was forced to suggest the motive of plunder. Nothing in the house, and nothing on or about the person of the deceased, indicated that there had been even a search for plunder. We invite the most careful scrutiny of the testimony on this point. It is true the Commonwealth attempted to show that the prisoner had robbed the deceased of four dollars. But the only evidence that tended in the slightest degree to establish the allegation was that four dollars of United States currency were found in the pocket of the prisoner when searched, and there was some evidence that the deceased had in her possession on the day previous four dollars of similar currency. There was no identification of the money found on the prisoner as being the same with that once in possession of the deceased, and it was not shown that the prisoner had not money of his own. He had been but a few weeks from the West, where he had been discharged from the army, and paid off. Moreover, by the testimony of Mrs. Eliza Wight, it was clearly proved that the prisoner had money of his own, enough at least to buy cakes of this witness, and that he received from her in change a ten-cent note and five pennies. And this change, exactly in addition to the four dollars, was found upon him when arrested. Moreover, the brother of the prisoner testified that if the prisoner had asked him for money at any time he could have had it, and that the prisoner knew this. Indeed, Adam Menock's testimony corroborates this, for he says that the prisoner told him he would get money from his brother and pay his board. There was, therefore, no such case of want and necessity made out against the prisoner as to create the suspicion even, at least so it seems to us, that he could sanely plan a murder, as the Commonwealth's officer said, "for the paltry sum of four dollars." Indeed, the attempt to fix this as an adequate motive for a decent, well-behaved, gentle youth, less than twenty-three years of age, to imbrue his hands in the blood of a kind-hearted, unresisting, dearly-beloved old lady over sixty years of age, to whom he looked as to a mother, and who regarded him as a son, is in our estimation utterly to disclaim that he had any sane motive whatever, and that the act, if committed by him, must have been the outburst of insane frenzy.

5. There was much evidence in the case to show that the prisoner was considered by many of those who knew him best, as an insane person at times, before the homicide transpired. His mother, Rosanna Winnemore, his two sisters, Mary and Louisa, his brother Henry, and Dr. William L. Robinson, and Mary Jane Marks, all testify that his conduct was at times so strange and unaccountable, that they considered him insane. His sisters say that they were afraid of him. Dr. Robinson unhesitatingly pronounced him insane from what he saw of him long before the homicide. And Doctor Seth Pancoast, from an interview of two hours with him in his cell before his trial, pronounced him irresponsible by reason of mental disease. (See his affidavit accompanying this appeal, and evidence as given in the cause.) The diary of the prisoner, which was a part of the evidence in the cause, showed that his mind was rambling and incoherent, and Mr. Joseph P. Lanning said that he seemed to him at times to be in an irresponsible condition.

6. The prisoner was proved to have been suffering from the disease known as *Oxaluria*, which according to the testimony of Dr. Pancoast is a partial test of insanity, and, according to all the best medical authorities, is to a greater or less extent, accompanied by a disturbance or impairment, if not a derangement, of the mental faculties.

7. The prisoner was proven to have been laboring under that highly sensitive nervous condition which is the result of disease, and which has rendered him so highly susceptible of painful impressions, that he was so disagreeably affected even by pictures as to be obliged to leave the room where they were. (See the testimony of Mrs. Mary Mench.)

8. It was proved that the prisoner had made frequent attempts to commit suicide. The testimony of his mother, sister, and brother, fully establish this; and suicidal mania is one of the well-recognized tests of homicidal mania.

For the reasons above set forth, every one of which is founded upon the evidence as given in the trial of the cause, the conviction has forced itself upon our mind that the prisoner never deliberately planned, or consciously committed, the crime of which he has been convicted and that to execute upon him the extreme penalty of the law, would therefore be an act of *cruelty*, not of *justice*. Such it unquestionably would be if our conviction has the foundation of truth. We would not multiply words. We put the case and the evidence before your Excellency, in full reliance upon your sense of justice, your sentiment of mercy, and your calm settled purpose to do, without fear or favor, what your head and your heart dictate to be right.

Most respectfully,

H. R. WARRINER,
DAMON Y. KILGORE,
Counsel for Prisoner.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1867.

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